PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,931—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1892.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	40 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	35 8
Heart Bottle	32 12
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	29 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	20 4

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th Dec.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st " 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Brisoce	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th " Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March. Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th " Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th " "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on 12th Jan., 9th Feb., 9th March., 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec., 16, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.
*Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	650	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	14th Jan.'93

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 16, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend todespatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 31st December, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

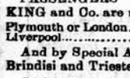
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th December, 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 25th December, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naple, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about 2nd January, 1893. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths, Punkhas, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th. Dec. 1892.

THE S. S. "ALTONOWER" is expected to ARRIVE on or about the 15th inst. from LONDON via KURRACHEE, with a GENERAL CARGO and will commence DISCHARGING immediately in the PORT TRUST WET DOCKS. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay.
All Claims for damage must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's Sailing, or they will not be entertained.
Captain CLARK will be present every morning to survey damages, &c.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Altonower."
41, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.
DRESS SUITS.
SHIRTS FOR DRESS.
DRESS GLOVES, TIES.
SOCKS FOR DRESS.
ALL UP TO DATE.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY, HOSIERS.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Prime York Hams	per lb.	1 0	1 2
Finest Wiltshire Bacon in flitches	"	0 14	0 15
Do. do. in cut	"	0 15	1 1
Double Gloster Cheese	"	0 13	0 15
Do. do. in cut	"	0 14	1 0
Gruyere, in cut	"	0 14	1 0
Stilton, whole Cheese	"	1 4	1 6
Roquefort.			
Gorgonzola, whole Cheese	"	1 2	1 4
Pate de foie gras	large tin.	3 6	3 12
Tart Fruits, various	per bot.	0 9 to 1 0	0 10 to 1 2
Dessert Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau		2 4 1 4	2 8 1 7
Dessert Fruits in Syrup		1 0 2 8	1 14 2 12
Californian Fruits, Thurber's finest, various		0 10 to 1 6	0 12 to 1 9
Candied and Dried Peels, Citron		0 13	0 15
Lemon, Orange, and Mixed		0 15	1 0
Christmas Plum Puddings	in 2lb. tins, each	2 0	2 4
Mince Meat, 1lb. jar	each	1 0	1 2
Muscatel Raisins, in Bottles	each	2 3	2 7
Do. do. for Pudding 2lb. bottles	each	0 14	1 0
Almonds, Real Jordan	per tin	1 2	1 4
Figs, Finest Eleme			
Grapes	per lb.	0 14	1 0
Barcelona Nuts	"	0 8	0 9
Brazil Nuts	"	0 14	1 0
Walnuts	"	0 6	0 7
Sicily Lemons	per doz.	0 11	0 13

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' STOCKINGS.

BLACK COTTON STOCKINGS, Fast Dye, Rs. 0-8-0, 0-12-0, 1-0-0, 1-8-0, 1-10-0, and 2-0-0 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD STOCKINGS, Fast Dye, Rs. 1-10 and 2 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD STOCKINGS, Open Work Fronts, Fast Dye, Rs 2-0-0, 2-8-0, and 3-0-0 Per Pair.
RIBBED CASHMERE STOCKINGS, Black and Navy, Fast Dye, Re. 1-4 and 1-12 Per Pair.
PLAIN CASHMERE STOCKINGS, Black and Navy, Fast Dye, Rs. 2-0 Per Pair.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.

CHILDREN'S BLACK COTTON AND THREAD STOCKINGS, Fast Dye—

Sizes :	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8 and 8½		Inches.
Cotton, Price	Rs. 0-10	0-11	0-12	0-13	0-14	0-15	1-0	1-1	Per Pair.
Cotton, Price	Rs. 1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	1-10	1-11	1-12	"
Thread, Price	Rs. 1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	1-10	...	"
Thread, Price	Rs. 1-8	1-9	1-10	1-11	1-12	1-13	1-14	...	"

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE STOCKINGS.

RIBBED AND PLAIN, Navy and Black, Fast Dye—

Sizes :	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8 and 8½		Inches.
Ribbed, Price	Rs. 0-10	0-11	0-12	0-13	0-14	0-15	1-1	1-1	Per Pair.
Ribbed, Price	Rs. 1-8	1-9	1-10	1-11	1-12	1-13	1-14	1-15	"
Plain, Price	Rs. 1-9	1-10	1-11	1-12	1-13	1-14	1-15	...	"

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 74-8-0 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD.

REMOVAL TO OTHER PREMISES.

CLEARANCE BARGAINS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WILL REMOVE
ON 1ST JANUARY, 1893,
AND WITH A VIEW TO
REDUCTION IN STOCK
BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER
CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.
For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as
FANCY GOODS of all kinds,
LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
PHOTO CAMERAS AND LENSES,
GAMES, and a great variety of Sundries.
This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.
*** JUVENILE BOOKS. Many hundreds of BOYS' BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and TOY BOOKS of past Seasons will be sold at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH.
*** This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.
THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.
Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
S. HALEY & SON, LIMITED,
CLECKHEATON.
MAKERS OF CARDCLOTHING FOR WOOLLEN, WORSTED COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURERS.
DAVID SHAW & Co., Manchester, Oil Refiners and Manufacturers of Lubricating Oils.
ALEX. ROSS & Co., LONDON, S. E., Celebrated Double and Single Leather Belting, Roller Skins Picking Bands, &c.

SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM
C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
12, MEDOWS STREET.
NOTICE.—We are in no way connected with any other Firm trading under the same or similar name.

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(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL—£1,500,000.

In 60,000 Shares of £25 each ;

Of which 30,000 are A Shares and 30,000 B Shares. The whole of the B Shares are appropriated for allotment to Shareholders in the old Bank credited with £12 10s. per Share paid-up, and it is only intended to call up a like amount on the A Shares. Of the balance of £12 10s. per Share then remaining uncalled on both classes of Shares, one half, or £6 5s. per Share, is Reserve Capital only capable of being called up in a winding up.

The A Shares are entitled to a Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, with priority in repayment of Capital, and to participate equally with the B Shares in any further dividend declared for any year after 5 per cent. for such year shall have been paid on the B Shares.

FIRST ISSUE OF 15,000 A SHARES.

Of which Shareholders in the old Bank have already agreed to take 7,053 Shares which will be allotted in full.

Payments to be made as follows :—

DEPOSIT on APPLICATION	£1	0
PAYMENT on ALLOTMENT	£2	10
" on 5TH JANUARY, 1893	£3	0
" on 6TH FEBRUARY, 1893	£3	0
" on 6TH MARCH, 1893	£3	0
	£12	10

DIRECTORS :—

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON, late of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., and recently President of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
ROBERT WILLIAM CHAMNEY, Esq. (Blyth, Greene, Jourdain & Co., 41, Eastcheap, E. C.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM LUNAU, Esq., 112, Cannon Street, E. C.
JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, Esq., } Directors of The Chartered
THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., } Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

BANKERS :—

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, 5, Princes Street, E. C.

SOLICITORS.—

CLARKE, RAWLINS & Co., 66, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C.

BROKERS :—

HICHENS, HARRISON & Co., 41, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

OFFICES :—

65, OLD BROAD STREET, E. C.

CHRISTMAS CARDS !

NEW YEAR CARDS !

Of various Choice Designs, Shapes, Styles, and Descriptions, from well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.

Please inspect our Stock before purchasing.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1893, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery, during the financial year 1893-94.

2. Forms of Tenders, conditions of contract, and list of Stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee.

3. Tenders should be marked "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEO. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 16th December 1892.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A GENTLEMAN, whose son is at Quernmore House School, Bromley, Kent, can highly recommend the school. It is situated in a most healthy locality and has every facility for educating boys from 7 to 17 years of age. The Elementary School for Young Boys is under experienced Ladies, assisted by some of the Masters. The Junior and Senior Boys are separate, living with different House-Masters, and all enjoy exceptional Home Comforts. Boys prepared for Public Schools, Army, Navy and the Indian Civil Services under a large Staff of Experienced Masters, of whom seven are Graduates. If desired Boys can spend Holidays with Head Master. For list of recent Successes and Prospectus apply to R. N. HODGES, Esq., Lucknow, Oudh.

References in India: REV. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan ; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GIBOSO, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab ; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I. ; and R. N. HODGES, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief L. R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

CARD GAMES !

PARLOUR GAMES ! !

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

PLAYING CARDS.

	Rs.	a.
De La Rue's Patent Palace Gold Dexter Moghuls, R. C., best quality only	2	8
De La Rue's Patent Palace Dexter Moghuls, best quality only	2	4
De La Rue's Patent Palace Gold Moghuls, best quality only	2	4
De La Rue's Patent Gold Moghuls, Japanese Laqueur, best quality only	1	12
De La Rue's Patent Club House and Gold Moghuls, best quality only.....Each	1	8
De La Rue's Patent Figured Dexter Moghuls, best quality only	1	10
De La Rue's Patent Figured Dexter, with Gilt Edges, best quality only	1	12
De La Rue's Patent Extra Figured Moghuls, best quality only	1	12
De La Rue's Patent "Slider" Moghuls, best quality only	1	8
De La Rue's Patent Harry's Figured Moghuls, with fancy back, best quality only	1	8
De La Rue's Patent Third Harry's Moghuls, best quality only	0	12
De La Rue's Patent Andrews, R. C., best quality only	0	6
De La Rue's Patent "Pneumatic," A, B and C Series.....Rs. 1-12, 1-6 and	1	0

BEZIQUE CARDS AND MARKERS.

	Rs.	a.
For Two Players.....From Re. 1-8 to	3	12
For Three Players	4	8
For Four Players.....From Rs. 3 to	7	12
Markers.....From Re. 1-4 to	1	12
Foster's Self-Playing Whist	1	14
De La Rue's Simplex Pocket Whist Case, Complete	1	12
Whist Markers.....From Re. 1-4 to	3	12
Whist and Playing Card Cases.....From Re. 1-4 to	4	8

CARD GAMES, PUZZLES, &c.

Happy-Family ; Who's Sir Roger ? The White Cat ; The Illustrated Proverbs ; Anno Mundi ; Anno Domini ; The Kingdoms of Europe ; The Realm ; The Sovereigns of England ; The London Post ; The 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries ; The May Day ; Hide and Seek ; The Quits ; Floral Snap ; Parole ; Ujiji ; Charles Dickens. Each, As. 12.

	Rs.	a.
The Counties of England, The Wedding, and The World's Parliament.....Each	1	4
Snake and Bird Puzzles	1	0
The Maze Puzzles	1	12
Floral, Music, Historial Picture, and Geographical Loto.....Each	6	8
Agon ; or the Queen's Guard	3	8
Pontoons	8	8
Prisoner's Base	2	0
Free Lance	3	0
Malakoff	3	8
Game of the Goose	2	0
Game of the Fox and Geese	1	8
Matrimonial Dominoes	3	0
The Moorish Fort	8	8
Schimmell, or Bell and Hammer	2	0
Fish Pond	3	0
Squails	4	12
What does Planchette Say ?.....Rs. 3-8 and	5	8
Billiard Tables for Children	21	0
Cribbage Boxes and Boards.....From Re. 1 to	2	8
B. C. D. Boards	10	0
Backgammon Boards.....From Rs. 2-12 to	8	4
Compendium of Games, consisting of 10 games...	15	0
Chess and Draught Boards.....From Re. 1-4 to	4	12
Chess Men in Boxes.....From Rs. 2 to	7	12
Dominoes.....From Re. 1 to	4	0
Draughts in Boxes.....From Re. 1 to	2	0
Combined Chess and Draught Boards	3	8

CRICKET BATS AND BALLS

Of all Prices.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS AND BALLS,

Guaranteed best English made.

Priced Catalogue of General Stock sent free by Post on application.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opposite the Sirdar's Building.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
8TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director.....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
Grand Production of Von Suppe's Opera
BOCCACCIO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, DEC. 21st & 22nd,
"MISS DECIMA."
(By General Desire.)
FRIDAY THEATRE CLOSED FOR REHEARSAL OF THE PANTOMIME,
"ALADDIN,"
OR THE LAMP, THE SCAMP, AND THE TRAMP,
Which will be produced on a scale of unparalleled Magnificence,
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 24th.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
NOVELTY THEATRE.
PATANKAR SANGIT MANDALI
Will Perform the Highly Popular and Favourite Marathi Play of
SANGIT SATYA-VIJAYA.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
P. M. MEHTA, Esq.
For the Benefit of NATIONAL CONGRESS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE S. S. "SAFARI" WILL LEAVE BOMBAY on the 27th inst. for Zanzibar, taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

Through Tickets are issued to all the above Ports.

The steamer is loading in Prince's Dock Q Shed.

For Freight and Passage, please apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
No. 5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 20th December, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NARRONJEE MATHURADASS is NO LONGER in our SERVICE and that his connection with our Firm has CEASED and DETERMINED.—Dated Bombay this 20th day of December, 1892.

DOSSABHOY DINSHAW & CO,
Luckmidass Khimjee's Market.

"TUG-OF-WAR."
GREAT BRITAIN *VS.* GERMANY.
JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. "ASIA"
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the Famous J and R Tennents' PILSENER BEER.
In cases of 2 and 4 Dozen Quarts.
ORDER EARLY FROM
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
44, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that Mr. DINSHA EDULJI WACHA has been AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm *per pro* from this date.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.,
Agents :—The Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
Agents :—The Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.

Bombay, December 19, 1892.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, Marine Stores and Dead Stock Articles, consisting of Casks Vinegar, Packages, Medicinal Salt, (Sanchal) Packages, Cotton, Bars, Bundles, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cases Window Glass, 25 Cases Matches, G. O. and C. 102-26 Bags Sweepings, Packages, Sajee Khar, Casks Boiler Composition, Case Velvet H. S-2 Case Billiard Slates, Cases Wines and Spirits, Rain Water Pipes, Packages Assafœtida, Packages Sulphur, Drums Rectified Spirits, Cases Photographic Materials, E. and W. 179-30 Packages Rattans, Iron Rastings, Case Crockery, D G J R 659 Case Confectionery, M and H 1018, Packages Tobacco, 3 cases stationery, C M D 1-3, 21 bales Paper A A 67-69, 76-78, 80-3, 109-10, 134-6, 42-43-46, 147-8, 56 Plates Spelter, Packages Fire Crackers, Packages Salt, Case Spoons, Casks Acid, Casks Alum and various other articles.

The sale will commence at 1 P. M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 20th December, 1892.

NOTICE.

I, THE Undersigned, by Caste Cutchi Memon, hereby notify that on the 14th January, 1889, I left Bombay for Singapore, where I have resided ever since, and that I arrived in Bombay on the evening of 17th December instant. It is alleged that before I so left Bombay for Singapore several Bombay Marwadi Money-lenders had obtained my signature to blank Promissory Notes, and that I signed the same in the name of "HAJEE JOONUS HAJI MOLEDINA." As these alleged Notes were all void as being without consideration and to avoid any misconception on the subject, I hereby give notice that I have as from this day begun to sign my name as "HAJEE JOONUS HAJEE MOLEDINA SULLEMAN," and that all documents bearing the last named Signature will be considered as binding upon me, and that all documents not bearing such signature will be treated as null and void.

હાજી જુનશ હાજી મોલેદેન શલેમાન,
i.e., HAJEE JOONUS HAJEE MOLEDINA SULLEMAN.

Bombay, 19th December, 1892.

'XMAS SWEETS,

Best English manufactured, possessing full flavour, consisting of Raspberry, Lime Fruit, Ginger, Barley Sugar, Glycerine and Honey, Cherry, Mixed Fruit, Everton Toffee, Almond Rock, White Acidulated Drops, Vanilla Chocolate, &c. Per lb. As. 12 only.

NOVELTY OF THE PERIOD.

CHERRY BLOSSOM LOZENGES.

The most delightful and delicately perfumed Lozenges ever offered. Per Bot. As 8 and per lb. Rs. 2-8.

OH ! HOW SWEET PEARLS.

Far superior to Cachus, impart delicious Perfumes to the Breath and please everybody. As. 4 each. Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of (BAI) DAYACORE, (widow of HURRIVALABDAS KALIANDAS), late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI MANGLA, (widow of GUNGADAS BHANABAI, the Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased) .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 12th Day of December, 1892.
Messrs. EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property on the Western side of Baboo Daboo Street, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Goolam Hoosein Jivanjee and Kadurbhoy Jivanji, advertised to be sold This Day has been POSTPONED until further order.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, China Silk Piece-Goods, Pungam Silk, Vermillion, Tea, Crackers, Chinaware, Lackered ware, Office Furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Insolvent estate of Lee Chick Chee Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, (on a day to be fixed hereafter) at No. 225 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting a number of tea chests, cases and lo se pieces of China silk piece goods in variety, ghat-pote, patch, gauze, crape, carries, handkerchieves, &c., punjam silk, vermillion, lacker ed ware, China ware, office table, chairs, benches, cupboards, lamps, beam-scale, weights, &c., &c.

Also a number of cases of China Crackers in the Crackergodown (opposite the Prince's Dock, near the tobacco godowns).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 20, 1892.

NOTICES.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.

B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.

Indore, 11th December, 1892.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to noon of Thursday, the 5th January, 1893, for SUPPLYING a CARGO of about 3,500 Tons of Best South Wales Steam Coal. Shipment on or before 15th February 1893.

Copies of Conditions and other necessary information may be obtained on application in writing or otherwise to the Port Engineer, Manora, during office hours.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.

Karachi, 12th December, 1892.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WYLLYS MACKESON, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to us as Attorneys to Mr. JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSIDE BOWEN, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.

It may be necessary as in previous years to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 Minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th December, 1892.

LOOK HERE !

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto :—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

FOR SALE.

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING	36 0	39 0
STILL :—		
BODENHEIMER	17 8	20 0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20 8	23 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 8	26 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	29 8	32 8

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONSALEZ BYAS & Co.	Xeres De La Frontera.
BARKHAUSEN & CIE	Bordeaux.
HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co	Oporto.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Reims.
ARMANDE FRERES	Epernay.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
TOTTENHAM BREWERY	Tottenham Lager Beer
LOWTON & CARDER	London.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN	Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM
ABOVE FIRMS
TO HAND FOR
CHRISTMAS.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENNISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING
TRAINING CLASS.
"GRAHAM'S" STANDARD AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY and "PITMAN'S" SYSTEMS
BRIEF LONGHAND.

ALL applications for 1893 Sessions should reach this office on or before the 31st December, after which date no applications will be entertained.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co,
13, Hornby Row.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્લા શેકશાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION in MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE,
E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL FCS. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
AGENCIES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... ,, 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS : THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £150,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
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A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. } Interest paid on 1s
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. } July and 1st January
4 Do. do. for 6 months. } or at maturity.
3 Do. do. for 4 months. }
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mendel & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
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Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
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THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view.
Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3½ per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonu

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,657½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	Last Dividend. 10 / 7½	273 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	15
Gegere & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	206
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	865
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	99
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	...	191
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 x
Apollo	750	0.0'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.i.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,125
English Press and Manfg.	400	25	...	130	130
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 1 130x 1
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	150
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	65	520
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	140
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	270
New Borar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	129
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	400	25	1,375x1
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	900 w.i.
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970.1
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,340		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	50
Bombay Unitied	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350non.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,130
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	740
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	950
Dorsl Mills Co., Ld.	5,598	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	775
Empress	2,100	500	500	40 pr. ct.	945
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	710
Hinguighat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs.	635
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,005
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	440
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	750
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	151
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	750
Lukmandas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,105
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,300
Mahalumee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Mahomed Ahoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,522½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	132½
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 x1
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	52
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1055
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,520
Soonderlas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	172½
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmidas Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. new Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1
China Leaf	"	25-14 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-4 "
Do. do. new	"	25 "
Australia do,	"	26-2 "
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-5
Do. Drazos	"	16-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	109-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	109-11
Carolas Dollars	"	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4
Five-Francs	"	320

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Reception and Garden Party, Government House, Parel, 4-45 to 6-15 p.m.
University Examination Results.
Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour.
Adjourned Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, The Patankar Sangit Mandali, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—Settling day for losers to-day, at the Gymkhana, where accounts can be seen.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bhopal entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Mobile left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Maria Valerie entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Imperatrix yesterday; and the s. s. Aden left it on Sunday.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—Mr. E. S. Luard was one of the gentlemen who were unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's Levee, on the 14th inst.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Hukim Sultan Bahadur, of Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday last, with a retinue of twenty followers, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. He is now putting up in a bungalow, at Walkeshwar Road.

THE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company sends its usual New Year's blotting book and almanac which are of the customarily neat design. The blotting book is stamped with portraits of some of the principal native princes on this side of India.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—We are requested to draw the attention of the public to an advertisement appearing in another page about a native performance by Patankar Sangit Mandali to be given to-night, at the Novelty Theatre, under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. P. M. Mehta, for the benefit of the National Congress.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, whilst Miss Herbert was driving a dog-cart, along Warden Road, the reins fell out of her hands, causing the horse to take fright and bolt down the road. After running a distance of about 300 yards, the animal collided against a wall on one side of the road breaking both the shafts of the carriage. Fortunately the lady escaped unhurt, and the animal was, without much difficulty, secured by a policeman.

BITTEN BY A COBRA.—Dhakoo Dajee, a gardener, about 45 years of age, in the service of Colonel Riddel, R.E., residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, was watering the plants, on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, when he was bitten on his right leg by a cobra. Dakoo taking courage killed the venoms ous creature, which he sent to the police station at Chowpati. He applied some native medicine to the bite; but was subsequently taken to, and treated by, Dr. Maconochie.

MR. C. E. KANE.—The *Times of Ceylon*, of Dec. 12, says:—The A. L.'steamer Orion arrived this morning from Bombay with Mr. C. E. Kane, who left Bombay owing to ill-health. He has benefitted a good deal from the sea voyage down, we are glad to say, and we hope before he returns he will be quite restored to health. Originally intending to return by a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd's in a couple of days, he has been dissuaded from that step, and will now remain here a week or so, in order to get a glimpse of Ceylon, and we hope he will have no cause to regret his decision.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock this evening:—

March	Santa Cruz	C G Briggs.
Mazurka	Entre Nous	C Faust.
Overture	Macbeth	J L Hotton.
Valse	Little Sailor	Crowe.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Quadrille	Lights O' London	C Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 this evening:—

Wedding March from	A Midsummernight's Dreams	Mendelssohn.
Reminiscences of R Wagner	Tannhauser	Hamm.
Valse	Braganza	Ch. Godfrey.
Paraphrase	Home, Sweet Home	Nehl.
Musical Reminiscences	Potpourri	Curth.
Ulan Call		Eilenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED BURGLARIES.—Alambee, a Mahomedan widow, residing on the first floor of a house, at Chowkey Moholla, reports that during her absence from home, on Saturday evening, her room was broken into and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,193, was stolen from a cup-board that was forced open.—Hajee Viali Hajee Abdools, residing on the 3rd floor of a house, at Kembekar Street, has made a report to the police that he locked the doors of his room, on the night of Friday last, and went down to sleep in the verandah of the house. When he got up in the morning, he found the lock on the door wrenched off, and Rs. 1,500 worth of English sovereigns stolen from one of the boxes that was forced open. He states that he had been in possession of the sovereigns for the last fifteen years.

THE BARWATIAHS AT JHIKIALI.—Further details have been to hand in connection with the loot, on the 14th instant, by the Barwatiahs at Jhikiali. It appears that the Barwatiahs entered the village, at about 3 p.m., in the afternoon. They made their way into the village by wounding with a spear a pugee and a pasaita who were at the village gate. Two of them took up their position on the *Kotha* (tower) to keep watch, Walla Namori stood on the village *chora* hoisting their flag, and the others commenced to loot the village. About twenty or twenty-two houses are said to have been looted. Ornaments from the Thakurji's *Mandir* (temple) on the *chora* were also taken away. Two reports are current regarding the amount of the property looted; one is that property worth about Rs. 12,500 was carried off, and the other that property worth about Rs. 4,700 was carried off. In the same way about the number of the Barwatiahs the reports are conflicting; one report lays it down at eight, and the other at fourteen.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—The case in which Mr. A. Fetterle, Watchmaker, charges Frank Ruffener, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of jewellery, watches, and monies of the collective value of Rs. 2,000, came on for hearing again before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday. Mr. Payne, Solicitor, represented the complainant, while Mr. D'Souza, defended the accused. The circumstances which led to the prosecution of Frank Ruffener have already been reported in these columns. Mr. Payne addressed the Court on behalf of his client, and said that as the accused had come to an agreement which was satisfactory to Mr. Fetterle, he did not wish to lead further evidence and, therefore, would ask that the court would allow the prosecution to withdraw the charge. The magistrate, who expressed an opinion at the previous hearing that it was more of a civil than a criminal prosecution, acceded to the application, and the accused was discharged.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The subscribers held their annual general meeting in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Saturday. Mr. A. R. King, chairman of the managing committee, occupied the chair. The fund has two branches, the Widows' Pension Branch and Life Assurance Branch. The capital of the former stood on the 31st March, 1892, at Rs. 13,42,647, and of the latter at Rs. 82,390. The increase to the capital of the Widows' Branch was Rs. 76,396 during the year 1891-92; and to the Life Assurance Branch was Rs. 1,921. The number of subscribers to the W. P. Branch stood at 676 and to the L. A. Branch at 87. The number of pensioners stood at 144. The total amount of pensions paid amounted to Rs. 44,753, and the amount of bonuses paid to the estates of deceased members was Rs. 12,500. Two new members for the managing committee were elected (1) Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, and (2) Mr. F. C. Browin, Chief Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office. Mr. J. F. Vaz was re-elected secretary and treasurer with acclamation for a further period of two years. Mr. J. F. Ferreira, Superintendant, Military Department, was elected an auditor.

THE MEDICAL BALL.—The annual medical ball, given by the Military Students of the Grant Medical College took place at the Town Hall, last night. To style the ball a success would be doing it meagre justice, as the arrangements made by the committee for the comfort of those invited—of whom there were about two hundred—redounded greatly to their credit. From an early hour yesterday morning, a number of the students were hard at work decorating the Hall. Flags and banners streamed gaily from the pillars, palm branches and festoons of leaves entwining themselves round them. The organ base was handsomely garnished, and the free distribution of couches, settees, and chairs showed how well versed the students were in the art of providing for their guests' comfort. A well-arranged programme of twenty-fourdances was drawn up, and a few minutes after nine the music set the Hall in motion. The music was excellent; the dances passed off without a hitch, and gave entire satisfaction. The M. C.s deserve every credit. Dancing was kept up till an early hour this morning, when "God save the Queen" terminated the ball. Messrs. W. Wakeman and W. Netcher were joint honorary secretaries, and W. Parrett, C. Kelly, C. Maine, and H. Poyntz, master of ceremonies and stewards.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

DAMJEE RAMJEE VS. TEJPAL KHETSEY AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants' false and malicious proceedings against him, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Savani, appeared for the plaintiff: and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunkker and Kanga, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said he is a Hindu merchant of a respectable position and possessed of considerable property, and had assisted his co-religionists in Cochin, Bombay, and elsewhere, and has always borne the character of an honest, respectable, and straight-forward merchant. He has been much trusted not only in his own community, but by the merchants with whom he has had dealings. With a view to assist his co-religionists of Cochin, he established places of worship there with funds contributed by himself and by other members of his community. On his arrival in Bombay in April, 1885 on his way to Kutch, which is his native country, he concieved the idea of establishing a place of worship just as he had done in Cochin, and in conjunction with several leading members of his community, started a subscription list, to which he contributed Rs. 1,501, and was appointed one of the managers of the trust fund. Before he left Bombay, a sum of Rs. 7,590 had been collected, and with the advice and consent of the leading members of the caste, he deposited the amount with the firm of Raisey Amirchand, a very respectable firm, to the credit of an account opened in the name of "Thanak," run at interest at 3 per cent. per annum. He left for his native country on the 7th November, 1885. His departure was no way secret, and he left instructions that he would arrange for the payment of the monies as soon as a proper place for the "Thanak" had been selected. Eventually on receipt of instructions from Bombay, the monies were withdrawn from the firm of Raisey Amirchand and were deposited with Sir Tharia Topun and other bankers. The defendants, members of the community, felt aggrieved and offended at not having been appointed trustees or managers of the fund, and they were alleged to bear malice towards the plaintiff. On the 27th January, 1890, the defendants falsely and maliciously charged the plaintiff in the Fort Police Court, with having induced them and others to subscribe to the fund and entrust it to his custody by means of false and fraudulent representations amounting to cheating. The defendants also applied to the Magistrate that a warrant should be sent to Kutch for the plaintiff's suppression, and that a search warrant should also be issued against him. Mr. Richardson, late Presidency Magistrate, ordered that the Political Agent in Kutch should be addressed under the Extradition Act for the surrender of the plaintiff for trial for criminal breach of trust. The defendants made false and malicious statements in their information with the object of inducing the Magistrate to take measures for the arrest of the plaintiff with the intention of disgracing him in the eyes of his own community. The plaintiff, on hearing in his native country of such proceedings, voluntarily came down to Bombay and surrendered himself to the Magistrate. The criminal proceedings against him lasted from 27th January to 19th July 1890, when the Magistrate discharged the plaintiff, holding that he had committed no offence, and that there were no grounds for criminal proceedings being instituted against him.

The defence was this. The defendants said they had reasonable and probable cause for laying against the plaintiff their information in the Police Court; that they did not lay it maliciously, but in an honest belief that the plaintiff had in fact been guilty of the offences charged against him. The plaintiff in the first instance deposited the monies in his own name contrary to the wishes of the subscribers, and the whole of the principal was afterwards drawn out by him for his own use, and a portion of the interest was applied by him in making payments on his own account. These dealings with the monies of the fund were carried on without the knowledge of the defendants and of the subscribers. None of the subscribers authorised the deposit of the fund with Sir Tharia Topun and others. The amount deposited with Hirachund Damjee was in the first instance deposited in the personal account of the plaintiff and treated as belonging to him. The plaintiff did not account for the interest accrued due from Raisey Amirchund. During the whole time the plaintiff was in Kutch, defendants could get no information as to what he was doing with the funds although they repeatedly wrote to him for information and asked him to send the subscription list to them, in order that the unpaid subscriptions might be collected as they had been appointed managers of the fund. They submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was being proceeded with.

CRICKET.

ELEVEN TATAS VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THIS return match was played on Sunday last on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, and the home team in spite of its being strengthened suffered an even heavier defeat than before. Winning the toss, the Tatas by some very even batting took their score to 169 for 8 wickets, when their captain declared the inniags closed. The Gymkhana batsmen tried to force the game, as they had some hard hitters amongst their number, but were all out for 101 and going in again made 48 without losing a wicket, K. Bamji 51 not out, E. Daver 8 and 36 not out, and Mehta 15 and 12 not out, hit very hard for their runs. The following is the full score:—

ELEVEN TATAS.

1st Innings.

A B Tata, c Banaji, b P Daver	0
B D Tata, run out	13
D J Tata, (capt) b Banaji	19
F K Tata, c Divecha, b E Daver	27
H J Tata, b P Daver	6
S K Tata, c Mehta, b Banaji	17
R J Tata, c Chothia, b P Daver	16
N D Tata, b Mehta	13
J K Tata, not out	10
N B Tata, not out	9
R D Tata, to bat	
Extras	15
Total	169

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
H Mehta, c N D, b B Tata	15	not out 12
S M Garda, c B, b S Tata	2	
E N Daver, b S Tata	8	not out 36
M B Chothia, (capt) b B Tata	9	
K E Banji, not out	51	
P H Daver, c and b B Tata	0	
P M Dalal, run out	0	
H E Banji, b B Tata	1	
D K Kharas, b B Tata	12	
J S Banaji, c F, b B Tata	0	
P H Divecha, st N D, b B Tata	0	
Total	101	Total 48

PARSEE "MARRIAGE-MONEY."

IN response to an appeal made by Mr. Kaikhosro Nowrowji Kabrajee, a meeting of some of the leading members of the Parsee community was held last evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Framjee Dinshah Petit, to establish a society to take step against the custom now existing amongst the unmarried youths of the community of demanding large sums of money in dowry from the parents of brides at the time of their marriage. A number of Parsee ladies also attended, and watched the proceedings with the liveliest interest. The hall was crowded, especially by middle-class Parsees; and a number of influential and leading gentlemen of the community were accommodated on the platform. Several gentlemen spoke in favour of the movement to stamp out, if possible, or at any rate, to minimise the evil in question; and it was unanimously resolved by the meeting to form a society for that purpose. After some formal resolutions had been passed, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman. A detailed report will appear in our next issue.

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PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT KUMPTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE prize-distribution ceremony of the Girls' School at Kumpta came off with great *eclat* on the 13th inst. The arrival of the Collector of Kanara on tour being fortunately synchronous with the completion of the annual examination of the school, opportunity was taken by the chairman of the School Board to request our esteemed Collector, Mr. Lamb, to distribute the prizes, and the request was heartily accepted. The school premises were prettily and tastefully decorated with bunting and flags. A beautiful arch of evergreens overhung the main entrance of the building. It was surmounted by words "God Save the Queen: Welcome to the Collector." The Mamlatdar, the Sub-Judge, the Deputy Educational Inspector, the Vice-President of the Municipality, and other noteworthy men of the town were present to witness the ceremony. The Collector, who with the District Superintendent of Police, arrived at the appointed time, was received by the School Board Chairman and his colleagues at the main entrance; and after being shown over the classes was led to the dais. The guests having taken their seats, the chairman read the following report:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It is a matter for great gratification to me as chairman of the School Board, and to the head-mistress of this school, that our worthy Collector, Mr. Lamb, kindly accepted our invitation yesterday, and has put himself to the trouble and inconvenience of coming over to this place in the hot sun to preside over this ceremony. I sincerely thank him for this favour and honor done to us; and I should also thank Mr. Biddle, the Superintendent of Police, and other gentlemen here, who have evinced their sympathy in the cause of education with gracing this interesting occasion by their presence. Before proceeding to the special business, which has called us here, I may be permitted to give briefly the history and present state of primary education here. The oldest school is the Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, which was opened on the 1st March, 1836. From that time until April, 1855, the primary education was under the direct management and control of Government; and in that month in furtherance of the desire of encouraging local self-government, Government were pleased to hand over the management of primary education here to the Municipality. At the time of this change of hands, there were six schools:—Two Kanarese schools one Mochi school, one Hindustani school, and one Girls' school in Kumpta Proper, and one school at Her-attu; with a total number of 676 pupils. At the end of last official year the number of schools was eight with 611 pupils. Considering the general spread of education, and the present educational facilities, one would have naturally expected an increase in the number of pupils at the end of March, 1892, as compared with that of 1885. But in this town the figures show a marked falling off, and this result is in a sense inexplicable to some extent. I can furnish only a plausible explanation, and that is this. There has been an unmistakeable decline in the prosperity of this place, contemporaneous with the opening of the Marmagao and Hospet branches of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and consequent upon the diversion of trade to more favoured and conveniently situated centres. This has probably drawn off a part of the industrious and active population of this place, and has in this way caused, I believe, the decrease in the number of pupils. Whatever the reason, I can say this much that no blame for that result can reasonably be laid at the door of the Municipalty. As soon as the schools were transferred, the Municipality set right earnestly to the discharge of this burdeosome duty. After much discussion and consideration, the good sense of the Municipality saw that without some special agency a strict, efficient, and watchful superintendence of the working of the schools could not be maintained; and it therefore appointed the headmaster, No. 1 Kanarese school, as superintendent. That arrangement was continued until very recently, i.e., 17th September, 1892, when a departure was made by withdrawing the appointment and the allowance. It is too soon to judge of the wisdom of the departure, and I can only hope that in case a return to the old system is found advisable, sufficient provision would be made to secure an efficient supervision. The Municipality has increased the number of schools from six to eight, and has, in fact, placed facilities for education at the very next door of the parents. It has increased the cost of primary education from Rs.2,760, which was the amount spent by Government in the year 1884-85 to Rs. 3,600. This cost is borne by four agencies: Government contributed last year Rs. 960; local fund, Rs. 140; fees, Rs. 300; and the rest, i. e, Rs.2,250 or so fell to the share of the Municipality. In this way, the municipal dealings with education are not marked by any spirit of parsimony or false economy. There are seven Boys' Schools, and the number on the roll is 516. The examinations of all these schools are not over as yet, and hence I am not in a position to give you the results and progress of this year. I may take this opportunity of expressing the sense of the School Board of the good work done by an able and experienced servant of the Municipality, I mean, Mr. Keshava Rao Abhyankar, the present Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Kanara. From 1874 up to September last, i.e., for eighteen years, he was actively connected with the education of this place, and in him the School Board found a zealous and able worker. While his present promotion has deprived the Municipality of a useful servant, I am really glad to see that his services have been recognised, and have brought him the promotion he has so well deserved. I would fain hope the Municipality and the Educational Department would give us an equally active and competent hand to guide and develop the minds of youths here, and preserve the reputation of the school as being the model school in the taluka. Turning now to the Girls' School I should be permitted to present you with some detailed information. It came into existence in 1867, chiefly by the exertions of a then necessarily limited number of pioneers of female education, among whom I may mention the names of Mr. Shaw-Stewart, the then Collector of Kanara, and Mr. Appaji Baburao, the then Deputy Educational Inspector. The first year the number on the roll was 30, and it went up to 104 when the school was transferred to the Municipality. In subsequent years, we find a decrease, the lowest figure being reached in the year 1887, and from that year I am happy to say, the number is slowly but steadily increasing. For a long time the school was located in an old, ricketty, and dirty building, but the Municipality, as if in recognition of the sound rule that the imparting of education, and the development of tender minds is much furthered and strengthened as well by the environments as by the excellence and competency of the teacher, resolved to erect a special, airy, decent, and pretty building; and the building, where we are now assembled, is the practical and substantial outcome of that recognition and resolution. This building was commenced in October, 1888, and was opened in February, 1889 and has cost Rs. 2,128. Then according to the adage that one want suggests another, or one improvement leads to another, the good sense of the Municipality saw in 1891 that the then building premises were not complete unless they were supplemented by an outhouse for the residence of the head-mistress, so that the mistress (I hope the school will be always presided over by a mistress) could devote her entire, full, and undetracted attention and time to the intellectual and moral improvement of the tender girls entrusted to her care. With this view the Municipality built free quarters in the north-westerly corner of this compound at a cost of Rs. 471. The results of this year's examination, to give them in the words of the Deputy Educational Inspector, are as follows:—"The number of girls on the roll is 84 against 72 of last year. The results of examination and progress were very satisfactory on the whole. The needle-work of many of the girls is commendable. The girls are well brought up in reading, writing, and recitation, needle-work, and school drill; but are rather weak in grammar, arithmetic, history, and geography, to which subjects the attention of the mistress is specially drawn. I see a marked change in the conduct and manners of the girls. The school has shown a good deal of improvement over last year, four girls having passed under Standard V. the highest standard taught in the school, which is very creditable to the mistress. It is a pity that the school-mistress is overworked by being obliged to teach all the five standards single-handed for some months past; and it is but proper that the Municipality should take early steps to give her a competent assistant. The Municipality have done well in having provided the mistress with quarters within the school compound." Such are the remarks of the Deputy Inspector. The present head-mistress took over charge on the 19th May, 1891, when, I am told, the actual attendance was 27. From that time I have been observing a slow, but steady, increase in the attendance, and I doubt not that the mistress has been rendering a valuable service to us in return for the remuneration she obtains. We have, therefore, every reason to be satisfied with the work of the school. The present number of girls being 84, it is more than what can be properly and efficiently taught by a single teacher. The School Board has recommended to the Municipality to strengthen the staff and the establishment by giving one assistant and two servants. One word about the way in which the cost of the prizes to be just distributed are met. There is, unfortunately, no municipal allotment for the purpose. The costs are, therefore, defrayed from what is called the dharmadaya or charity fund (which is a fund raised annually by the merchants here for charitable purposes) supplemented this year by private subscription. I take this opportunity of thanking the subscribers. You will observe on the table a pretty prize labelled, "Mr. Bheema Pandit's Prize," and an explanation of this will not be out of place. When the subscription list was circulated,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19.

Our report, under Saturday evening's date, referred to all the latest commercial and financial telegrams to hand through Reuter, and we have now nothing fresh to chronicle in that direction.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,63,879
" " Branches	Inc.	"	6,36,256
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	28,33,715
Government Securities	"	"	13,560
Loans "	Inc.	"	1,01,224
Bills Discounted	"	"	3,05,996
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	58,898
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	32,76,305

The Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs again shows a falling off in the Cash Balance during the past week, and that to a larger extent than in the week preceding, at 32¾ lakhs, bringing down the balance to some 322½ lakhs. It will be noticed from the figures which we give above, that all the items which go to indicate the state of the trade demand, point, as might be expected, from the time of year, and the early arrivals of the principal export staple, to some further expansion in that direction, though less, perhaps, than the latter circumstance would appear to warrant. The chief movement was again in Private Deposits from which there had been withdrawals to the amount of over 28¼ lakhs against 17½ lakhs in the previous week; there had been some increase in Loans, compared with a trifling decrease in the week before; but the addition to Bills Discounted was much less than before, at 3 lakhs. Altogether, the increase in trade requirements was some 32¼ lakhs, against 23½ lakhs on the week preceding; the only other noticeable feature in the Return being a material accession to Government Deposits at the Bank's branches, counterbalanced to some extent by a diminution at the head office.

Cotton has been a firm market here again to-day, and prices have further advanced Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; but business has been still upon a small scale. Exporters have bought 800 bales of ready new stuff, say, 400 Bengals, at Rs. 211-22; and 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 251; and Khangaum, at Rs. 236; while the Mills have taken 1,125 bales in all, made up of 500 new Khangaum, at Rs. 236½-37; 300 new Dhulia, at Rs. 217½; 200 new Julgaum, at Rs. 235½; 75 new Hinguughat, at Rs. 250; and 50 old Dhollera at Rs. 215 per candy.

Cloudy and unseasonable weather prevailed at Khangaum and Dhulia, in the Omrawattee circle, and also at Broach, when this morning's telegrams were sent off; but no rain had fallen beyond a few cents at Nagpur, when the weather had afterwards cleared up. In other districts it was bright, with no sign of rain; the crop continuing to flourish throughout the Dhollera circle, the flowering being advanced and the plants looking healthy, and showing bolls at Wadwan and Bhownugger.

Wheat and Seeds.—These markets have been closed to-day on account of a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,533	bales.
Wheat	24,757	cwts.
Linseed	6,836	"
Rapeseed	5,129	"
Gingelly	17,483	"
Groundnuts	1,267	"
Castorseed	2,172	"
Rice	11,697	"

Freights are dull. Business has been done for open ports for January loading, at 12s.; and for February at 13s. per ton.

Exchange opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, in one direction; and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits for December, and 1s. 2½d. for January, &c., but a fair enquiry arising for Bank remittance (1s. 2 23-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 2⅝d. Demand being given for March transfer, and delivery respectively), rates receded 1-32d., all round; and, in the absence of any amount of Merchants' Bills coming out, the market closed somewhat weaker as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 21-32d. to 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2⅝ to 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16 to 25-32d.	"
France do.	1·55⅝ to ½	

Government Paper has been weak again to-day, and the rate for Fours has receded 1-16 to ¼ per cent. from Saturday evening's quotations, closing rates being now 104 11-16 for cash; and 104½ for the January settlement.

Shares have been neglected to-day, and quotations generally are unaltered, the only changes which we have to notice this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 on Manockji Petit Mill shares; and to the same extent in New Berar Press shares.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending December 17, as compared with the statement of December 10, 1892:—

Liabilities.	Dec. 10. Rs.	Dec. 17. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,53,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,44,819	51,80,940
Do. do. at Branches	24,35,340	31,32,536
Other Deposits	1,59,47,329	1,57,13,614
Post Bills	6,851	6,851
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,26,123	33,33,832
Rs.	7,43,71,455	7,20,67,833
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,12,64,473	1,12,50,613
Cash Credits on do.	71,36,194	74,19,641
Loans do. do. do.	61,62,786	62,61,010
Current Accounts overdrawn	999	1,150
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,32,28,138	1,35,34,134
Stamps, &c.	17,928	19,287
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,562		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion	71,837	4,24,791
Cash Balances with other banks	5,80,838	5,24,910
Cash and Currency Notes	3,55,16,010	3,22,53,705
Rs.	7,43,71,451	7,20,67,833

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchensk and Pekin.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Monday, the 25th will take the place of Christmas day, the working hours of all offices being the same as on Sunday and holidays.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	19	1	50 p.m.	::	39
Suez	19	3	5 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 19th Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	33	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	32	...	1
" Madras	1	23	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 18.

10 p.m. — 78·0

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19.

6 a.m. — 75·4
10 a.m. — 79·9
2 p.m. — 85·3
4 p.m. — 83·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEESA.

DEATH.

CANDY—December 17, at Deesa, of bronchitis, Phyllis Mabel Fenton, the dearly loved and only surviving child of Captain and Mrs. J. M. Candy, aged 21 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—December 9, at Roorkee, N-W P, the wife of Major J B C Harrison, R E, of a daughter.
MILLER—December 16, at 47-1, Park Street, the wife of Thomas Miller, of a son.
MITCHELL-INNES—December 9, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of Cecil Mitchell-Innes, Esq, 1st Leinster Regiment, of a son.
PASLEY—December 12, at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain M S Pasley, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FEGEN—HALLIDAY—December 12, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Mian Mir, by the Rev Spence Grey, M A, assisted by the Rev W Handford, M A, M F Fegen, Captain, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late F J Fegen, Esq, C B, to Minnie Meadows, eldest daughter of Colonel G T Halliday, Commandant, 16th Bengal Cavalry.
RUSSELL—PLOWDEN—December 12, at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, at the Catholic Church, by the Very Rev Monsignor Tylee, assisted by the Rev F Crochet, Chaplain, Surgeon-Captain M W H Russell, A M S, to May eldest daughter of Colonel C H Plowden, M S C, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

DEATHS.

ANDREW—December 8, at Trimulgherry, Amelia, the dearly loved wife of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Andrew, Army Medical Staff.
CAIRD—December 9, at Dalhousie, Janet Laura, wife of Captain L H Caird, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment.
HODGES—December 8, at Cheena Lodge, Naini Tal, Edward Hodges, Civil Engineer, aged 48 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1892.

We have already referred to that part of the Resolution of the Government of India on jails which deals with the administrative organization. The sections which prescribe the system of jail discipline, the dieting of prisoners, punishments, marks, and employment which is henceforth to be uniform throughout India, claim attention. To begin with, the recommendation of the committee that the practice of employing prisoners to perform menial work for jail subordinates should be brought under strict regulation, is approved by the Government of India, which leaves the Local Governments to decide whether the practice should not be prohibited. After full consideration the Government has decided that the system under which prisoners are eligible for employment as warders, is to be maintained on administrative and economic grounds. The proportion of convict to other warders is to be one to seven or eight. There has been much difference of opinion as to the advisability of limiting the employment of convict-warders to men who are imprisoned for the first time. The committee strongly recommended that "habituals" shall not be eligible, while the Madras Government, the Government of Bombay, and the Burmese Government hold that the exclusion of ordinary habituals from employment as warders is harsh and inexpedient, as they have been exceptionally punished by the Courts, and to refuse them the benefits attaching to good behaviour would be really adding to their sentences. In deference to the views of the Madras and Bombay Governments, the Governments of India will not object to rules being framed in those Presidencies which will allow of such appointments being made in very special cases, and by the written order of the Inspectors-General. The committee recommended that the convict-warders shall have certain privileges, including the wearing of the ordinary warder's baton, permission to cook and eat their food outside the jail, and even to smoke tobacco out of doors at fixed hours, and that they should be allowed to mix with paid warders in their barracks and cook-rooms. These suggestions are left to the discretion of the Local Governments for adoption or not as may seem advisable.

The eighth chapter of the report of the committee is devoted to the consideration of the difficult question of the treatment of female prisoners. In accordance with the recommendations the Government order that in all central and district jails, and as far as possible elsewhere, female prisoners, whether convicted or under trial, shall be confined in a ward or wards, so separated from the wards and yards of the male prisoners, that there can be no possibility of communication between them, and that they cannot be overlooked by any part of the male prison. A female warder shall invariably be in charge of the female division of the prison. It is admitted, however, that this order cannot always be carried out, as it is difficult to obtain the services of a respectable woman as prison warder. The salary is fixed at a minimum of eight rupees, rising to rupees fifteen a month. It is hoped that when the families of jail warders are accommodated on the jail premises, as provided for in the new organisation, the difficulty of obtaining female warders will be diminished. The Committee recommended that the hair of female convicts shall not be cut as a punishment—a point on which many of the local Governments were ungallant enough to differ from them. The Government of Bombay desire to retain the punishment of cropping the hair of female convicts, and the use of hand-cuffs, for cases of extreme necessity. In Bengal, Sir Steuart Bayley considered that hair cropping and the use of hand-cuffs are necessary punishments for persistent short work. Sir Auckland Colvin at once accepted the recommendations of the committee, and issued orders abolishing hair cropping, and limiting the use of hand-cuffs. In the Punjab, these punishments are dispensed with, but Sir James Lyall considered that they are the correlative of the whipping of male convicts, and that they ought to be kept in reserve. Mr. A. P. Macdonell, in the Central Provinces, and Sir A Mackenzie, in Burmah, are in favour of retaining the hair-cropping. The conference of experts, in Calcutta, however, with one dissentient, agreed that the cutting of the hair and the shaving of the head of female prisoners should not be included amongst jail punishments, on the ground that it is objectionable to disfigure a woman in that manner shortly before her release, and the punishment is therefore inapplicable to short-term prisoners who are generally the most violent and difficult to control. The Government of India concur in this view, and direct that the practice shall be abolished. It is also ordered that, as recommended by the committee, hand-cuffs shall only be imposed when they are necessary to prevent a woman from seriously injuring herself or others, and then for only seventy-two hours at a time. The Bombay Presidency, it is disagreeable to learn, has the bad pre-eminence of being the only part of India in which women are placed in fetters. The Government of India directs that the use of fetters shall be discontinued in the Bombay Presidency. The Government of India approve of a humane suggestion by the committee that when a female prisoner belonging to a distant part of the country is about to be released, the Superintendent of the jail should communicate with the Magistrate of the district in which her home is situated, requesting him to intimate to her relatives the date of her release, and to urge them to go and receive her at the jail gate, and in case they did not do so, that the woman, if young, or likely to be led astray, should be sent to her home in charge of the female warder or, at all events, should be given a railway ticket and liberal means of subsistence so as to enable her to reach her home, but the local Governments are allowed to exercise their discretion in the matter.

The Resolution next deals with juvenile prisoners. The committee recommended that these should be divided as they have been for some time past in the North-Western Provinces, into those who are adolescent, and those who are not, accommodated apart from one another and from adults and the elder, and locked up each in a separate cubicle at night. It was also recommended that the elder boys should be kept at suitable labour, and that all of them should be educated. These suggestions have been approved by the Local Governments. The Punjab Committee pointed out that in some of the jails in that Province the accommodation does not permit of the segregation of adolescents. The Government of India considers it essential that the necessary arrangements should be made without delay in a sufficient number of the Punjab jails. Recommendations with a view to ameliorate the lot of under-trial prisoners, which in some respects is exceptionally hard, have been approved. It was proposed that a rule should be made that no prisoner under trial shall be received into jail too late without a special order of the Chief Civil Officer in order to prevent such prisoners being kept at the Courts for an undue length of time. As it might in some cases be found difficult to work such a rule, magistrates of districts will be requested to lessen the extent of the evil by issuing executive orders on the subject. Prisoners awaiting trial will be allowed to wear their own clothes, and those imperfectly clothed shall be supplied with what is necessary for health and comfort. With a view to prevent dishonesty on the part of jail subordinates, money allowances for the food of such prisoners will be replaced by rations, which may be supplemented at the cost of the prisoners. Something has been done to mitigate the situation of prisoners under sentence of death. The use of fetters is prohibited excepting when danger to the guards or to the prisoner himself is to be reasonably apprehended from the violence of the prisoner. The presence of some official besides the jail authorities is considered desirable, and the civil magistrate is designated as the proper official to attend on such occasions. The existing practice of burying the bodies of executed criminals in the jail burial-ground, and not giving them up to relatives even if asked for, is abolished. The bodies shall in future be given up if claimed by relatives or friends, unless there are special reasons to the contrary. On the recommendation of the committee and with the concurrence of nearly all the local Governments, the attempt to educate adult convicts in jails is abandoned as unsuccessful. With regard to juveniles, the order is that all under the age of eighteen who are in central or district jails under sentences of a year or more, shall be brought under instruction in reading and writing, and also if possible in some simple handicraft. To make the instruction effective youthful prisoners will be transferred to jails where facilities for teaching exist. While abandoning even the hope of educating adult convicts, the Government on the other hand take their fetters off—at all events after the first three months of prison life—when presumably they have become more or less reconciled to their surroundings, and are not likely to run away. An exception is made in respect of the Punjab and Burma; in the former because of the insecurity of the jails, which it is hoped will be remedied as soon as may be, and in the latter because it is deemed necessary to fetter Burmese prisoners as a preventive of the sudden outbreaks to which they are prone.

Last evening the first portion of the new European General Hospital in rear of the Victoria Terminus was informally opened. Many of the friends of the Institution had wished that his Excellency the Governor should have been asked to inaugurate the premises, and an appropriate programme prepared. But it was pointed out that the handsome building which has now been completed is but part of the scheme and that the ceremony would come more appropriately when the whole pile had been completed. The building, which was opened last night, is a decidedly handsome structure, and though Mr. Adams, the Government architect, was strictly limited as regards cost, he has succeeded in providing a building which in accommodation and convenience is far beyond expectations. The disposition of the wards and various offices leaves nothing to be desired, and from the entrance hall and its lift to the chapel, library and operating-room, the improvements on the old premises are striking. The mainingfeatures of the building have been already described in our columns. The wards are built entirely without angles and there is thus nothing to afford a resting place for dust and undesirable accumulations such as will declare themselves in buildings of less modern design. The portion of the hospital which has been completed, has been furnished with new beds and will be occupied by male patients; the wards from which they have been removed being handed over to the female patients who will be thankful for the change. Their old quarters have long been excessively uncomfortable, dark and altogether disagreeable. The other buildings in connection with the hospital which remain to be erected will be placed parallel with the present imposing structure and will cover a portion of the side of the old Fort wall, small lengths of which are still standing in the hospital compound, and will if not removed lend themselves conveniently to the arrangement of the future promenade for convalescents. But funds have yet to be raised before the second wing can be commenced.

The annual Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday in a volume which seems to eclipse, at least in bulk, all previous issues. The introduction is a clearly written precis of the year's history, and recapitulates the varied events which occurred in the official year. Owing to famine and pestilence the vital statistics do not show so well as in the previous twelve months, the total number of deaths having risen from four hundred and sixty-three thousand to five hundred and thirteen thousand out of a population of close upon nineteen millions. Deaths from general causes, however, were fewer than in the previous year, cholera and kindred complaints accounting for the largest proportion of cases. The total receipts from the Incorporated Local Funds amounted to fifty-seven as against fifty-four lakhs; the aggregate expenditure, on the other hand, rising from fifty to fifty-five lakhs. Almost the whole of the increased expenditure was due to the heavy outlay on account of famine relief, and to the Local Fund contributions towards the cost of construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway. The income-tax demand is shown to have risen from thirty-six to thirty-seven lakhs and the actual collections from thirty-four to thirty-five. Each of the departmental reports is carefully summarised, and, so far as we have yet been able to examine it, the volume appears to be an excellent compilation.

The *Revue Bleue* in a short article on the Panama Canal Scandal points out that the French Government, though they give no official sanction to State Lotteries, are mostly responsible for them. While betting on the race-course is prosecuted with all the rigour of the law, it is no secret that gigantic lotteries, such as that to which the last Paris Exposition owes its success, are winked at, and even patronised by those in authority. The Panama Canal Scandal is only another instance of the "vae victis." Had the speculation been successful, no awkward questions as to the illegality of its *modus operandi* would ever have been asked; its failure has brought swooping down the host of vulture censors. The French Chamber had no second course open to them; they were obliged to appoint a Commission of Enquiry.

The Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh in its solicitude for the welfare of its people has again turned its attention to the subject of the Hurdwar Fair. It reiterates its regret that it was found necessary to disperse the last gathering as the less of the evils, and reminds the pilgrims that had they not been sent away great loss of life must have accrued. Considering the sacred character which attaches to the fair, and the distress and annoyance which a sudden and premature dispersal causes, the Lieutenant-Governor admits himself bound to take every precaution, and a committee is, therefore, to be appointed to meet at Hurdwar, on January 3, to advise Government as to the best means of keeping the water perpetually pure and fresh, to provide Hurdwar with a supply of pure drinking water and more spacious accommodation for pilgrims.

The Port Trust, with a view to regulating and facilitating the landing of passengers' baggage in Bombay, has adopted a number of suggestions made by their Dock Superintendent. It has been decided that in future coolies eligible to be engaged on the docks or bunder shall be licensed and supplied with a badge without which they shall not be allowed within the precincts of the landing places. A fee is to be paid for this license and a register of all licensed coolies' names and addresses to be kept by the Superintendent who is given the power to withdraw any badge as punishment for misconduct or disregard of duty. A tariff of charges has also been submitted and approved, and at last there seems to be a fair prospect of landing being effected decently and in order.

From calculations which have been made in the Finance Department it appears that the cost of the Secretary of State's Council Bills during the past fourteen years has been Rx. 272,724,149 at the rate of one and tenpence and five-eighths the value of the rupee. When the ratio of silver to gold was fifteen and-a-half to one, the cost of drawings would have been Rx. 221,634,467. The fall in the rupee, therefore, has cost India Rx. 51,089,682. In 1890-91 the loss was four and-a-quarter crores; in 1891-92 just over six crores, and it is estimated that in the current year the loss will approximate eight crores.

We hear from Calcutta that owing to the insecure communication with Quetta *via*

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

GENERAL STRACHEY ON INDIAN CURRENCY.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 18.

Before the Conference adjourned on Saturday, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, who was supported by Mr. Bertram Currie, Sir Charles Fremantle and Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, said he doubted the advantage that would accrue from the reassembling of the Conference in May next, unless America submitted a scheme not violating the principles of the monetary system of any country. Sir W. Houldsworth opposed Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, and said he thought that further debating of the whole question was urgent. Personally he believed that bimetallism was the only solution, but he was prepared to accept any temporary settlement, and therefore supported the proposal for reassembling in May.

General Strachey, on behalf of the Indian delegates, declared that pending the reassembly the Government of India would exercise absolute freedom of action as regards the Indian Currency.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Although the Cabinets of the different Australian Governments have signed an agreement to begin the higher telegraph tariff from the 1st January, they continue to press for a reduction of the Indian charges and declared that if they are maintained a return may be made to the original high rates.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The death is announced of the celebrated naturalist and comparative anatomist, Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B., M.D., &c.

A MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 19.

Miss Marsh, the last lady-doctor who came out in connection with the Dufferin Fund, has been posted to the Lady Lyal Hospital, Agra.

THE SETTLEMENT OF LUSHAI FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

Mr. Ward, Chief Commissioner, Assam, visits Calcutta next month to arrange the settlement of the Lushai Frontier districts finally.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF RIFLES.

Serious theft of rifles has been reported from the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Camp at Meerut. Sixteen rifles were stolen on Friday night; and the next night, notwithstanding special precautions were taken, eleven more weapons disappeared. Success in the Punjab has encouraged this class of thieves to go further.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MYALL KING.

Lovers of horse flesh in India will regret to hear that Myall King, thrice winner of the Viceroy Cup, will never again face the starter. On Saturday morning he did gallop on the Calcutta Course in his old form. There were many who saw in him a possible winner of the Cup yet a fourth time next Monday. He was walked quietly to the stables, a mile away, but when near home he suddenly fell dead lame. An examination showed that one of the bones, near the stifle-joint, has been fractured. Veterinary opinion states that the bone was merely broken through during gallop, and the fracture completed by the action of walking. It deprives the Patiala State of a most trustworthy representative for the big race.

TROUBLES WITH THE KACHINS.

The Kachins, in their attack on Myitkyina, killed a native officer and one sepoy; and burnt a part of the town, including the court-house.

STABBING ONE'S WIFE.

Early on Saturday morning, a Frenchman, named Guyot, recently arrived by the s. s. Bushire, attempted to kill his wife at Karachi, with a peculiarly-shaped weapon, and inflicted nine wounds on various parts of her body. The woman is in a precarious condition.

THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 19.

Admiral Kennedy arrived here last evening in the Flagship Boadicea, which was accompanied by the Marathon, the Brisk, and the Lapwing.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Sir Thomas McIlwraith, formerly Premier of Queensland, is now in Calcutta. The Rt. Hon. Henry Mathew, M.P., arrived this morning.

CONVERSION OF BOMBAY MOUNTAIN BATTERIES INTO BENGAL BATTERIES.

The Bombay Government and the Commander-in-Chief object strongly to Lord Roberts' proposal for the conversion of the two Bombay Mountain Batteries into Bengal Batteries, on the ground that it will diminish still further the prestige of the Bombay Army. As, however, the Mountain Artillery generally will gain in efficiency, and a saving of half-a-lakh will accrue, there seems to be strong grounds in favour of the reform.

THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL IN INDIA.

General Stedman, Quarter-Master General, leaves Calcutta on the 28th December for Hurnai and journeys thence to Loralai, Apozai, and Kajuri Kach to Tonk; and rejoins the Commander-in-Chief on his tour in February.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS ON TOUR.

Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, now in Orissa makes his way *via* the Central Provinces to Madras and Bombay, and arrives at Dehra Dun in March.

A FAREWELL BALL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS.

To-night several leaders of Calcutta society entertained the Officers of the Buffs at a farewell dance at the Town Hall. It was a most brilliant and successful affair. Besides the guests of the evening there were present Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, Lord and Lady Roberts, Rear Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, and Officers of the Fleet, Count Kinsky, the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, and the Government house party.

THE HYDERABAD FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 19.

Mr. Irwin, C. S., Finance Department, Madras, has been appointed Controller of Accounts to the Hyderabad Government. This is a newly-created office. Other administrative alterations of an important character are pending.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

The Pamphlet Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Bosanquet, at the Residency Court, when Rafi-ud-Deen Beg was called for the defence. Witness was a college companion of Mehdi Hassan and knew Gertrude Donnelly. He described her character and deposed to the fact that Lucknow authorities looked upon Gertrude and her sister as common women, and that on one occasion they were ordered to leave the city within twenty-four hours. Since 1873 he had met Mehdi Hassan on several occasions, but he made no mention of the fact that he had married Gertrude Donnelly or that there was such a document as a marriage contract. Witness said he had been offered a bribe of ten thousand rupees to not to give evidence against Mehdi Hassan.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 10.

The 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, will leave Bombay for Poona for the camp-of-instruction on the 30th December. The regiment will be encamped on the ground near the rest camp.

The two sections of the 6th Bombay Mountain Battery will leave Bhamo for Poona on 28th December, arriving at Poona on the 7th January, embark in the Troopship Dalhousie from Rangoon on the 28th idem, arriving at Madras on the 1st January, and from there will be railed to Poona.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 19.

Judging by the entries the Madras Race Meeting will be a good one. The entries show a marked increase in the number of walers. A large number of horses have arrived. About fifty or sixty are at work on the race-course every morning.

A MEMORIAL AGAINST THE NEW CANTONMENT CODE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 19.

A meeting of the landlords of the Cantonment was held this evening at the Albert Edward Institute. Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Pudamjee presided. A memorial to the Viceregal Government representing the views on the new Cantonment Code, which was characterised as a one-sided piece of legislation was unanimously adopted. Representatives from the Kirkee Cantonment were also present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay, on the 17th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON. DEC. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	38 5-16.

OBITUARY.

SIR RICHARD OWEN.

SIR RICHARD OWEN, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F. R.S., the celebrated comparative anatomist, whose death is announced was the youngest son of Richard Owen, Esq., of Fulmer Place, Bucks, and was born at Lancaster, July 20, 1804. He studied in the grammar school of his native town, where he was contemporary with the late Dr. Whewell. In 1824 he matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. Barclay. He thence proceeded to London and entered the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He also attended for a considerable time the schools of medicine in Paris. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London in 1826, and began life as a general practitioner in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, but his subsequent appointment, on Mr. Abernethy's recommendation, to the post of Assistant Curator of the Hunterian Museum led him to devote his attention exclusively to the study of comparrtive anatomy. In 1834 he was appointed to the Chair of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and soon afterwards he married the only daughter of his colleague, Mr. William Clift, Curator of the Hunterian Museum. In 1836 he succeeded Sir Charles Bell as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the College of Surgeons, being appointed by the College in that year as the first Hunterian Professor. Professor Owen's connection with the College of Surgeons ceased in 1856, on his being appointed Superintendent of the Natural History Departments (Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy) in the British Museum. He had advocated the provision of adequate galleries for the exposition of these collections in his "Discourse on the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History." For some years he was Lecturer on Palæontology in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to resign these offices. He has been chosen, by command of Her Majesty, to deliver courses of lectures to the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and a residence in Richmond Park had been assigned to him. Among the first great works which he undertook were the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy;" the "Catalogue of the Natural History," that of the "Osteology," and that of the "Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Discerning in a fragment of fossil bone from New Zealand, submitted to him in 1839, evidence of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich, Professor Owen published an account of it; transmitted copies to New Zealand, and obtained evidence in confirmation and extension of his idea, which occupies many successive parts of the "Transactions" of the Zoological Society. In that for 1855 he propounds his theory of the extinction of species on the principle of the "contest of existence" through the operation of extraneous influences. The genera of birds thus lost by "natural rejection" are *Dinornis, Aptornis, Notornis, Cnemiornis*, &c. Concluding in the work "On the Nature of Limbs" his researches on the unity of plan of animal organisation, the author is led to regard species as due to secondary cause or law continuously operating and producing them successively. Professor Owen has written, amongst other works, "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus," 1832; "Odontography," 1840; "Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth," 1842; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," 1843: "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," 1846; "History of British Fossils, Mammals, and Birds," 1846; "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," 1848; "On the Nature of Limbs," 1849; "On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a single ovum," 1849; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," 1849-51; "Principles of Comparative Osteology," published in French at Paris in 1855; "On Palæontology," and "On the Megatherium," 1860; "On the Aye-Aye" (*Chiromys*), 1863; "On the Gorilla," 1865; "On the Dodo," and "On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," 1866; and the articles on Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology, in "Brande's Dictionary of Science," in which the article "Species" contains the Professor's views of their nature and origin. His later researches have been on the extinct animals of our principal Colonies. In 1876 his work on "The Fossil Reptilia of South Africa," with 70 plates, was published by the trustees of the British Museum. In 1877 Professor Owen brought out, at his own cost, a work "On the Fossil Mammals of Australia, and on the Extinct Marsupials of England," 2 vols. 4to, with 132 plates and many woodcuts. He is also the author of an enlarged work "On the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand." The great and rapid increase of specimens of species previously unknown, of both plants and animals, necessitated a considerably greater extent of exhibition space than the then British Museum in Bloomsbury afforded, and led to the foundation of the National Museum of Natural History at South Kensington, the erection of which was superintended by Professor Owen and, when completed to the extent required for the then number of specimens, the Professor superintended their arrangement in the halls and galleries of the part of the New Museum ready to receive and exhibit them. Subsequent increase has required the galleries now in progress of completion. Professor Owen communicated numerous papers to the "Transactions" of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies, and has contributed some elaborate Reports, published in the Reports of the British Association. He was one of the founders, and first President, of the Microscopical Society; a Fellow or Associate of most of the learned societies or scientific academies at home and abroad; received the Cross of the Legion of Honour; was a Chevalier of the Order of Merit of Prussia, and one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Institute. He was created a companion of the Bath, June 3, 1873, and shortly afterwards made a K.C.B.; and in Jan., 1879, he was elected a Foreign Member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 2.

A WEIGHTY QUESTION.

THE pigmies of the pigskin have now the opportunity of enjoying a recreative rest and relishing some of the creature comforts of nineteenth century civilisation, for the flat-racing season of 1892 is over. If jockeys are handsomely paid we must never forget that the majority of these mannikins have to practice a self-denial which would be a terrible yoke to most mortals. The natural tendency to increase in weight with advancing years has always to be combated, and even between the end of November and the middle of March the jockey cannot take too many liberties with himself. Corpulency is the dreaded terror of fashionable horsemen. It is recorded that when the late Fred Archer won five or six races in one day at Stockton, a well-known bookmaker, who had persistently betted against Archer's mounts at last declared that he didn't wish "Mr. Bloomin' Awcher any 'arm, but he should say nothing wrong if he was suddenly struck into a bloke of 12 stone seven." This Chesterfieldian sentence exactly explains the situation. We all know that the veritable "tinman" sacrificed his life in his anxiety to remain a skilful skeleton. And so has many another jockey—either directly or indirectly. It is on this account that some Turf reformers advocate a higher scale of weights. This might minimise the evil, but it would by no means abolish the practice of excessive sweating, for whatever system was instituted there would be men who would try to reduce themselves to ride certain horses, especially if there was any chance of victory. I well remember Fred Barrett at the height of his popularity telling me that he wished he could go to scale as light as his brother George. We have few infant phenomena of the saddle now, and the day may come when horsemen of reasonable weight—such as Webb and Robinson—will not be so severely handicapped.

CLOSE OF THE RACING SEASON.

The Manchester November Handicap, as usual, resulted in a surprise for the hooded and blinkered favourite, Newcourt, the winner of the Northumberland Plate, was easily beaten at his own game. Newcourt, revelling in the mud, forced the pace with the evident intention of spreadeagling his field. He was, however, no match for Paddy in the last six furlongs of the race—the three-year-old son of Skylark and Mavourneen eventually winning with ridiculous ease. Paddy belongs to Sir John Thursby—the ex-High Sheriff of Lancashire—who has a few horses in charge of Humphreys, of Lambourne, who will be remembered as the trainer of Lord Howe's Claymore, when he carried off this race. Paddy has proved himself a fairly useful horse, but I don't think that more than this can be said for him. It seems to me a convenient time to take a retrospect of the eventful season which has just closed, and to peep into the future. The campaign of 1892 will ever be associated with the fortunes of the Kingsclere stable—for the Hampshire establishment certainly takes the leading honours of the year, for although that very sensational horse Orme proved a disappointing and erratic brute—La Fleche, the equine heroine of the day, has more than compensated John Porter for any irritation which he undoubtedly endured over the reported poisoning of Orme prior to the Two Thousand Guineas, which was secured by Bonavista—who has never done anything since.

A RACING RETROSPECT.

La Fleche, however, is a mare who deserves to rank with Achievement and Wheel of Fortune, and never has a high-priced animal so fully justified the expectations formed of her when she was a yearling roaming over the Royal paddocks at Hampton Court—so ably presided over by Sir George Maude, who entirely manages the Queen's stud. The sister to Memoir has won eight events, her only defeat being in the Derby. She was then wan and wasted, and that her form was not correct has since been amply demonstrated, for seldom has any mare performed so gallantly as to carry off the St. Leger, the Lancashire Plate and the Cambridgeshire in succession. Watercress and Windgall have also borne Baron de Hirsch's colours to the front, and the phrase "Follow the Baron" has been quite as true in this year of grace as it was twenty-one years ago when applied to a member of the Rothschild family. Orme ran well in some of his races, notably in the Eclipse Stakes and at Goodwood, but he is a most mysterious colt. With him the unexpected has invariably happened. He has either galloped away from his field or has collapsed as completely as an opera hat does under pressure, although it must be remembered that in the two races I have just cited he displayed unflinching gameness. That good old sportsman, Lord Bradford, won the Derby with Sir Hugo, the first of Wisdom's stock to secure such a distinction. The handicaps have, as a rule, proved interesting contests. English breeders of thoroughbreds have this year held their own very well, for foreign stock have been quite unable to do much on our courses. Which is very gratifying to our insular pride.

SUCCESSFUL SPORTSMEN.

Seeing how La Fleche has vanquished her opponents, it is not in the least surprising to find the Semetic Baron—Baron de Hirsch—at the head of the list of winning owners. The amount in stakes that his horses have secured is £33,383, as compared with £7,809 in 1891, and £1,382 13s. in 1890. Sir John Blundell Maple has also a better record than in any previous season, for he is second with £17,161; Col. North ranks third with £15,589 18s., although this is £4,524 less than last year. Despite the break down of Orme the Duke of Westminster has been credited with £14,613 as compared with £10,821 in 1891. These first four are all extremely wealthy men, and it is not too much to say that the millionaires have outdistanced all their rivals on the English turf in 1892. It is also gratifying to find three new sportsmen at the head of the list inasmuch as it must afford encouragement to other young owners who have not enjoyed such good fortune. Lord Rosslyn has won £9,344; Mr. Henry Milner £9,170; and Mr. Abington £8,374. These gentlemen are all interested in the breeding of stock, and have, moreover, very large studs, so that their measure of success is not overwhelmingly stimulating. The sum of £8,197 has been secured by Mr. H. McCalmont, who may expect even a better season in 1893, as he is the owner of Isinglass, the Middle Park Plate victor—a colt who has a future before him if he escapes from all the ills that horseflesh is heir to. I should add that Mr. Abington has Meddler, the victor of the Dewhurst Plate, to fall back upon. Isinglass and Meddler have each captured three races this season, and their meeting in next year's Derby is anticipated with interest, although it is a far cry to Epsom. Lord Bradford's stud have earned £8,059, and Mr. "Jersey's" £7,818. Mr. "Jersey," some of my more Arcadian readers may not know, is the assumed name of Mrs. Langtry, the actress. The Duke of Portland has netted £7,238, or not one-tenth of the haul he made in 1889, but the noble master of stately Welbeck need not trouble himself much about winning races when he possesses such a gold mine as St. Simon—the crack sire of the day—who, as I said a few weeks ago, heads the list of winning stallions, while Mornington Cannon has, of course, been the most successful jockey of the year. Young Bradford has come rapidly to the front during the past few months, and it is quite possible he may take a still more prominent position next summer. The past campaign will also be recollected as that in which the *doyen* of his profession—John Osborne—announced his retirement, and was presented with an unprecedented mark of public favour. During the last few years when so much hostile criticism has been levelled at jockeys, not a word has been uttered derogatory to the good name of either Osborne or Tom Cannon. While the former has voluntarily retired the latter has been compelled to rest, for his health has been anything but robust.

THE RETIREMENT OF LORD HASTINGS.

The season closes too with rumours of the retirement of such a good sportsman as Lord Hastings, and colour is lent to the report by the announcement of the sale of the brood mares and stallions owned by his Lordship. Lord Hastings, a blue-blooded, distinguished looking personage, will be remembered as the owner of Melton—whom Sir George Chetwynd declares to be the most perfect looking horse, and one of the best too that he ever saw—as well as a steward of the Jockey Club during a very important period. Lord Hastings, (George Manners Astley) is the representative of a barony created over six hundred years ago. He is no relative whatever of the Marquis of Hastings, who squandered his patrimony, and shattered his physique in a wild plunging career. It had been well for the Marquis of Hastings had he possessed the good common-sense and firmness of Lord Hastings. Of course, there are unprincipled scoundrels always anxious to rob a rich young nobleman. Some such have tried to take advantage of Lord Hastings, but a plucky, self-willed man, with a well-balanced mind, he has always been too clever for the so-called "sharps." He is the owner of a splendid stud farm at Melton Constable, in Norfolk, and if ill-health is the cause of his retirement from the list of private breeders, I am sure this will be very generally regretted.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

It was in 1880 that the tasteful colours of Lord Hastings were first carried successfully in an important race. In that year Master Kildare won the City and Suburban by a short head, and that with such a crushing impost as 9st. 2lb. from a field of 27 competitors. In 1883 Lord Hastings had great hopes of winning the Derby with Beau Brummel, a son of the Derby hero, George Frederick, and Ma Belle, who was by Lord Clifden, the sensational winner of a St. Leger. Much was expected from Beau Brummel, and he was at one time the winter favourite for the Derby, but he broke down in his preparation, as he developed a splint under the knee joint, and it was, therefore, impossible to train him. However, in 1885 Lord Hastings was compensated for this disappointment when Melton, a handsome bay by the aforesaid Master Kildare—Violet Melrose, won the Derby. The latter was a selling-plater by Scottish Chief, and was sold by the late Mr. R. Howett to Lord Hastings for £300 and a contingency. Melton, as handsome as a work of art, and with a smooth, easy action—full of length and liberty—had a very distinguished career to the end of the season of 1885, and we all remember how gallantly he won the Derby from the ungenerous Paradox, and how easily he secured the St. Leger. Later in his career he was disappointing. It is said that he became faint-hearted, and it was to remedy this failing that on one occasion—I think it was the race for the Jockey Club Cup—Melton was dosed with whiskey and water. Unfortunately there was too much whiskey, and Tom Cannon, who had the mount on him, declared that he was quite drunk. Lord Hastings, as I have said, was a steward of the Jockey Club in most momentous times. Indeed, he was the senior steward when the Durham-Chetwynd controversy was exciting all ranks of sportsmen.

HE WILL BE MISSED.

Although his Lordship was then (in 1888) only 31, he displayed unusual strength of character over this very unpleasant affair. Indeed, he was the right man in the right place, for he has seldom, if ever, engaged in betting, and his high personal reputation and resolute disposition were greatly esteemed at the time. Lord Hastings, who married the daughter of another good sportsman, Lord Suffield, has something more to boast about than even the breeding of a Derby winner. He was the owner of the famous racing yacht-schooner Aline which the Prince of Wales purchased. Lord Hastings is an excellent shot, and when well is a keen huntsman. He is, too, almost as noted for his herd of Norfolk polls as he is for his connection with racing, and it is in no hackneyed, stereotyped sense that I say the Turf to-day can ill afford to spare such as Lord Hastings.

FACTS AND FANCIES ON BETTING.

I am perfectly serious in my last suggestion, for these be the days when the evil of gambling is condemned in no uncertain tone, and when self-constituted critics are going so far as to suggest that the Telegraph Department should refuse to accept and transmit messages relating to betting, and that editors should be prosecuted who dare to publish betting quotations on horse races. I have before to-day expressed my opinion in regard to betting. That is one thing, and legislation in regard to such a matter is another. In my view legislation will not touch the betting question. Public opinion must be educated in regard to the matter—must be educated up to the point of seeing that betting is an evil and a foolish practice, fraught with danger to the individual and the State, because of the consequences betting brings in its train. It is absurd to call all people who bet rogues and thieves. It is ridiculous to attempt a censorship of the messages and of newspapers. If this sort of thing be allowed—in one subject—where is it going to end? Why should the telegraphs refuse to transmit a message relating to betting, and at the same time send all over the country the varying prices of stocks and shares, the American quotations, and information in regard to "futures?" What is all this but gambling?—and in many cases swindling of the vilest description. Why should the Government say, "We won't send a betting message, but we will send quotations to you concerning cotton that isn't grown in order that people may speculate with money they haven't got." The Government might just as well exercise censorship over the telegraphed reports of divorce cases and other *causes celebres*, and prosecute newspaper editors for the publication of obscene matter—if the Government are going to interest themselves so much in public morals. In my opinion this is the wrong mode. 'Tis far better to endeavour to convince people that betting *per se* is an evil, and that in nine cases out of ten it simply does'nt pay. Neither the masses nor the classes can be made goody-goody automata by Acts of Parliament. If you diminish the facilities you only cause people to exercise their ingenuity to hoodwink the authorities, and we all know that stolen fruit is supposed to be sweeter than fruit which has been legitimately obtained. Something may be done by Parliament, but I ask your calm consideration of the facts that in some of *our* colonies the bookmakers are licensed, and in France a percentage of the *pari-mutuels* is deducted for the maintenance of charitable institutions. Are we so superior too our own flesh and blood across the seas and to our Gallic neighbours? I could say much more on this subject. Gambling is in my opinion the result of a natural passion, a desire to anticipate the future. The only way to deal with it is to teach people to let the future take care of itself and to repress their curiosity and cupidity. Education and moral suasion will do more than Acts of Parliament and prosecutions.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The interest now so generally felt in Parsee cricket and the coming contests between Parsees and Lord Hawke's eleven combine to render the lecture on Parsee cricket, lately delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, unusually interesting, and has become the principal theme of discussion in Parsee cricket clubs at present. Will you, therefore, be so good as to allow an ancient wielder of the bat to express his views on the subject? It might be safely premised that the keenest interest has been excited among Parsee cricketers for days previous in anticipation of the lecture and ample evidence of the excitement was to be perceived in the unprecedentedly large concourse of people who crowded the hall and gallery of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. In the treatment of the subject the lecturer displayed a style which immediately secured the attention of the audience, having succeeded in bringing together materials of a varied nature pleasantly digested in an interesting manner. However, in my humble opinion, the lecture would not have suffered were it divested of introductory matter containing ingenious but airy speculations as to the origin of the Parsee cricket, and its popularity in ancient Persia. The earliest record of Parsee cricket interwoven and adorned with the images of fancy must be regarded as more or less mythical. For instance who would think of believing at the present day the traditional feats of "Hiraji Costas." In fact, it is doubtful whether any such person ever existed. Mr. Patel seemed to stand forth as the apologist of Parsee cricketers, but I think no apology was needed for the practice of a game which is universally acknowledged to be health-giving. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the whole lecture was the refreshing candour with which Mr. Patel advised Parsee cricketers not to be elated with their success but to receive them with meekness and humility. The advice was well timed and wholesome, and in view of their coming struggle with Lord Hawke's eleven may serve a good purpose.—

Yours &c.,

December 19. CRITIC.

A MADRID correspondent tells us that the Spanish Protestants of the Episcopalian Church are about to hold a synod in Madrid, on the occasion of the opening of a new chapel. Archbishop Plunkett, from Dublin, Father Hyacinthe, of Paris, and Count Campello, from Rome, are expected in Madrid, to give more attraction and interest to what the correspondent says is a rather singular attempt to create an Episcopalian bishopric out of the smallest and least important community of native Protestants.

ARRIVAL OF LORD HAWKE'S CRICKET TEAM.

THE gentlemen composing Lord Hawke's Cricket Team, fourteen in number, were welcomed on their first visit to Bombay at the Victoria Terminus yesterday afternoon. H. E. Lord Harris had sent for them a brake, drawn by four horses with outriders and several other carriages, and had deputed Captain Cox, Captain Poore, and Captain Saiyadoolakhan, aides-de-camp, and Dr. Martin, medical officer, to receive the members of the team at the station. Other friends of cricket were also present at the station, among them being Mr. G. F. Gould, Mr. J. M. Patel, Mr. D. J. Tata, and several members of the Parsee Cricket Team. There were also present Messrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, L. N. Banajee, Pranjiwandas Cullandas, D. M. Jeejeebhoy, Dadabhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, J. M. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Ardasir Kaka, Shiwajee Dhurmajee, Dr. Dhunjishah H. Patel, &c. As the members of the team got out of the railway carriages they were warmly welcomed by those present. Lord Hawke was of course "the observed of all observers;" and Mr. Vernon, and some others were readily recognised and heartily greeted as old acquaintances, Mr. J. M. Patel, as honorary secretary of the reception committee, presented all the members of the team with huge bouquets of flowers. The gentlemen of the team then drove with Mr. Gould to the cricket ground, and afterwards to Government House, Malabar Point, where they will remain as the guests of H. E. Lord Harris, who has provided excellent accommodation for them, having rented at a high rent a large bungalow, near Government House, for their special use.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Peshawar, Capt. J. F. Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London *via* Marseilles, with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Richardson	Miss Jessop
Miss F May	Mr Robbins
Mr and Mrs H V Phillips	Miss A Watson
Mrs E H Black and infant and maid	Mr Lethbridge
Rev J B Javes	Miss Stephen
Mr R Johnstone	Mr and Mrs Rowland
Rev Gregory	Mr J Kirk
Mr G P Robinson	Miss Kuhler
Mr and Mrs Ross	Miss Bramwell
Mrs Howard and child	Miss R Whitehead
Mrs Parsby	Miss L Whitehead
Mr Keary	Miss Gordon
Mr R J Ward	Capt Light
Miss Ingram	Mr Despande
Mrs Dickie and Son	Mrs Gauntlett and infant
Mr and Miss Wilder	Mr Field and two children
Mr and Mrs Wilder	Mr W B Old
Miss Hooper	Mr and Mrs J Denny
Mr Austine Mears	Mrs Ebsworth and two children
Master Mears	Mr J T Graim and another
Mr W Mears	Mr and Miss Asser
Mr H G White	Mr W Rowland

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr R L Black	Mr J S Burn
Mrs Black and infant	Mr R P Cockerell
Mr and Mrs McDonnell and infant	Mr F Greenfield
Rev Andson	Mr Norton
Rev Brown	Mr John Craig
Rev N Smith	Miss Bramwell
Mr Thurton Smith	Miss C Bramwell
Mr A A Vhaste	Mr Bramwell
Mr A A Dulcher	Mr V R Butler
Mr J Muir	Mr Mc Tluraith
Mr Topping	Mr A G Shaw
Mr Robinson	Mrs Rowlands and two daughters
Mr H Goodson	Master Taylor
Mr Goodson	Mr Perry
Capt Acton	Mr Barkinshaw
Maj and Mrs Hilton	Mr R de Candolle
Mr Bayley	Mr G Sujden
Mr A Gordon Duff	Mrs Gnathorpe
Mr E Buck	Surg-Gen Collis Barry
Mr E F May	Mr Ferrier
Mrs May	Mr and Mrs Deane
Mrs Cooke	Mr H W Hudson
Miss Cooke	Mr and Mrs Peebles
Mr Cooke, Junr	Col Weldon
Mr H F Cooke	Miss Weldon
Mrs Haggard and two daughters	Mr Ussher

FROM PORT SAID.

Rev and Mrs Winstone	Mr and Mrs Nourse
Mr and Mrs Morris	Mr and Mrs Manceli
Miss Morris	Mr Haganayor

FROM ISMALIA.

Dr E Spentery	Mr and Mrs Elwards
Mr Greathead	Mr Clement Scott

POLICE AND CRIME IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT Resolution reviewing the report on the state of crime and the working of the Police in the several divisions of Bombay, during the past year, concludes as follows:—

Taking into consideration the fact that the harvests in the year under review were in some districts exceedingly bad and the rainfall in most places scanty, the fact that there was a material decrease in the volume of real crime is a matter for congratulation. The efficiency of the Police in dealing with such crime as was reported to them, if it did not show a marked improvement, at all events was maintained at the level of previous years. In the last paragraph of his report, the Inspector-General of Police, while, deploring the fact that the reorganization scheme has not come into force, is unable to report as to the success of two of the measures which are connected with that scheme. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable him to judge of the probable results of the employment of Court Prosecutors, nor had the Detective Branch been at work for a sufficiently long time for an opinion to be formed as to its utility in assisting in the detection and identification of criminals. Government trust that in the report on the working of the Police for 1892 some substantial results from the institution of these branches may be apparent. The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in expressing his appreciation of the efficient manner in which Mr. Spence, Mr. Adams, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mr. Davies, Major Macpherson, Mr. Down, Mr. Holland, Mr. Jones, Mr. Balkley, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Cox, Mr. Warden, and Mr. Dhanjisha are reported to have performed their duties, and trusts that in the next year's report a more satisfactory account will be able to be given of the Ahmedabad Police force, which it is hoped, Mr. Mactier will by that time have been able to bring again into a state of efficiency.

TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

OUR news from Chitral *via* Gilgit contradicts the news received *via* Bajaur that Sher Afzul and Nizam-ul-Mulk had come to an agreement; and we are glad to believe that the contradiction should be the more reliable, as it comes from our agent in Chitral. According to this account, Sher Afzul has fled to Asmar, threatening to return with Afghan troops. If this is so, the position is greatly simplified: although of course if Sher Afzul *does* return with Afghan troops we can hardly evade the necessity of calling the Amir to account. This necessity is one which, many think, has already been evaded too long; and, whatever the results may be, it will be at least a satisfaction to have the case made so plain that no room for differences of opinion would remain.

The absurd rumour that our little force on the Chitral frontier is in full retreat pursued by a victorious Afghan force under Sher Afzul owes its origin no doubt to the fact that when unexpected disturbances broke out in Chilas, Colonel Durand recalled the advanced frontier to watch events. The prevalence of rumours of this kind so near the scene of action explains the constant contradictions of news received from such places.

Driven from Ashrait, Umra Khan is now reported to have turned his arms westward, and has succeeded in establishing his authority over Tal-Patrak after severe fighting with the Kohistanis. The latter, who are mostly Gujars by caste, used to pay tribute to the Khan of Dir; but have always refused to recognise Umra Khan's conquest of Dir.

IN the course of a review of the administration of the Presidency Division of Bengal during last year, Mr Beames, the Commissioner, makes some observations of interest regarding the influence of the native press in Bengal. He declares that he has never found that anything the native papers may write has "any appreciable effect upon the population at large." This is a most gratifying testimony to the wisdom of the population at large: but its value is somewhat impaired by the subsequent admission that the "higher an editor spices his paper the better it sells." The fact that the ordinary native reader has little relish for a newspaper which does not make violent attacks on the members of the administration, with a tang of disloyalty occasionally thrown in, may indicate that the native editor has a congenial field to work in; but it scarcely supports or warrants the assumption that he leaves the field as it was when he found it. That they (the editors of objectionable papers) "do not mean any harm," may or may not be true: but that they "do not do any" is an opinion which perhaps it would be prudent for officials to keep to themselves. Otherwise that "desire to sell their papers," which Mr. Beames finds so venial, may lead to developments with which even that tolerant gentleman would find it "worth while to be seriously annoyed."

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE annual Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday in a bulky volume of some six hundred foolscap pages.

The year under review it is recorded was marked by an unseasonable distribution of rainfall throughout the Presidency. It resembled in some respects the year 1876-77, and although it was not one of intense famine, it will be remembered as a year of severe drought: and three districts of the Southern Division were so affected that it became necessary to apply the provisions of the Famine Code to a considerable tract of country. As was to be expected, a rise occurred in the prices of food-grains, but the extended facilities of communication, which now exist, while rendering the rise more general throughout the Presidency, prevented prices reaching an abnormal height in any particular locality, and thus minimised the scarcity in the distressed areas. Want of fodder is not so easily remedied in this way, and to it must be attributed the slight decline, which occurred during the year, in the total number of cattle in the Presidency. Besides the ordinary measures of relief adopted, the steps taken by Government to simplify the procedure and make more widely known the advantages of the takavi system did much to alleviate distress, and the enormous increase made in advances of money for agricultural purposes is the best testimony that the action of Government in this respect was appreciated. In consequence of the drought, a considerable area of land was thrown out of cultivation in parts of Sind; and the land-revenue demand underwent a reduction; at the same time the proportion borne by actual collections to the demand was slightly smaller than usual, and this was due to the extreme care that was taken to avoid putting pressure upon agriculturists in needy circumstances, which is evidenced by the reduction by over 50 per cent. in

tember 1891. On the 20th October his Excellency left Ganesh Khind for Ahmednagar and Sholapur, at which places he visited the local institutions and received and replied to addresses from the municipalities and other public bodies, and returned to Ganesh Khind on the 27th October 1891. On the 30th October 1891 his Excellency left Ganesh Khind, and after visiting Thana, embarked at Bombay on the 1st November for Karachi: on arrival on the 4th, after being presented with and replying to a municipal address, his Excellency drove to the Commissioner's residence. In the afternoon he visited various places of interest, and received and replied to an address at the Wedderburn Normal Girls' School. On the morning of the 5th November his Excellency with the Commissioner in Sind visited the Dublin Fusiliers barracks and, after distributing temperance medals to the men, was conducted over the Soldiers' Institute. A visit to the Military Hospital was followed by a drive through the city. Subsequently his Excellency drove to Keamari and spent the day in inspecting the harbour works and the Manora breakwater and defences. On the 6th November his Excellency rode out to see the new military rest camp, and on the 7th inspected the Maurypur salt works; he received and replied to addresses from the Chambers of Commerce, the Sind Sabha, and the Mahomedan Association, and in the evening distributed prizes at the Frere Hall to the Grammar School. On the 8th November his Excellency reached Hyderabad, and, after visiting the places of interest, received visits from their Highnesses the Mirs. This was followed by a darbar of the notables, after which his Excellency visited other institutions in the town. On the 10th November he visited the Meanee battle-field and monument, and inspected some of the Sind inundation canals. On the 11th he crossed again to Kotri and rode some 36 miles to Arabji Wahi in Kohistan. On the 16th November his Excellency arrived at Larkhana, where an address of the Municipal Board was read and replied to. Subsequently he inspected the proposed site for new collectorate offices, the Ghar Canal, the bridges and the town, and at night, left for Sukkur. On the 18th November his Excellency drove to Rahuja, inspecting the two heads of the Sukkur Canal and the scheme of defence works to protect the Lansdowne Bridge. In the afternoon he received and replied to the Municipal and District local board addresses, and inspected the Lansdowne Bridge, the regulator of the Eastern Nara irrigational works, and the site of the head-works of the suggested Hyderabad Perennial Canals. His Excellency left for Shikarpur on the 20th November, and, after visiting the proposed Victoria Female Medical Institute, interchanged the usual ceremonial visits with his Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan. On the 21st November his Excellency rode out to visit some forest lands near the city, and inspected the jail. In the afternoon his Excellency formally invested his Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan, in the presence of a darbar of notables, with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and afterwards received and replied to an address from the Shikarpur Municipality. On the 22nd November his Excellency left for Jacobabad, where he remained for the 23rd, holding a darbar of the large Jaghirdars and Zamindars, and inspecting the regimental paddocks of the cavalry regiments stationed there. His Excellency left for Quetta on the 24th. On the 25th, his Excellency the Governor accompanied by his Excellency the Commadder-in-Chief in India with their respective staffs went by train to Baleli and from thence rode to Bastion Fort, the Regi and Ghazabund line of defences, returning to Quetta in the evening. On the 26th November the party visited the Khojak Tunnel and New Chaman, and returned to Quetta. On the 27th his Excellency witnessed a garrison parade and inspected the barracks and the Station Hospital. On the 28th he visited the Upper Bolan, and returning from Quetta on the 29th November to Sukkur, was met en route, at Harnai, by a guard of honour of the newly raised 24th Biluchis. On November 30th his Excellency paid a visit to his Highness Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., in his own territory. His Excellency left Sukkur for Karachi on the 2nd, and embarked for Bombay, which was reached on the 5th December 1891. On the 28th December his Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Private Secretary, left Bombay to personally satisfy himself as to the position of affairs in the districts where distress, owing to failure of the rains, had been reported to exist. His Excellency first visited Gadag, where he was met by the Collector and other officials of the Dharwar District, and where he replied to an address presented by the Municipal Board: thence he rode through one or two adjoining villages. He then visited Badami and Bijapur, meeting the local native officers at the various stations en route. From Bijapur he rode across through Kurundvad to Athni (47 miles), where he was met by the Collector of Belgaum and other Divisional Officers; the next morning he rode on to Miraj (30 miles), where he was met by the Chief and the Political Agent, Kolhapur; his Excellency returned to Bombay on the 4th January 1892, meeting the Collector of Satara and other local officials en route. On the 10th January his Excellency the Governor left Bombay for Poona, visited the Camp of Exercise on the 11th, and, after laying the foundation stone of the Fergusson College, returned to Bombay on the 12th January 1892.

FAMINE.

The partial failure of the South-west monsoon was the most distinctive feature of the year, resulting, as it did, in the notification, on the 6th of February 1892, of the Bijapur District and portions of Belgaum and Dharwar as famine areas. The tract so notified was 8,169 square miles in extent, with a population of 1,240,000. The possibility of a period of scarcity was foreseen long before it supervened, so that there was no delay in starting relief works wherever necessary. The distress reached its height in April and May; on the last day of April, 5,817 persons were employed on relief works, including 2,118 persons on works in the Sholapur, Sattara, and Poona Collectorates, in parts of which scarcity in a milder form existed for a short time.

On the last day of May there were 4,995 persons employed in the three districts in which famine was formally notified; after that date the numbers on relief works rapidly declined, till the notification of famine was withdrawn with effect from August 1st, 1892. Specially large advances of takavi were made amounting, in the three districts in which famine was notified, to Rs. 7½ lakhs.

In cases where there was any doubt as to the ability of rayats to pay their land-revenue instalments, remissions or suspensions were granted. Partly owing to the smallness of the affected area, and partly to the carrying power of the railway system, the prices of foodgrains were never excessively high, the dearest rate reached being 25½ lbs. of jowari per rupee, which obtained for a short time in Satara. In addition to the districts already noticed, scarcity in a minor degree existed in the Thar and Parkar Districts of Sind, in portions of the Native States of the Southern Maratha Country and of those in and around Kathiawar. A special detailed account of the circumstances of the scarcity, and the steps taken to meet it, being under preparation by Government, it is unnecessary to go into further detail on the sujcot in this place.

TERMINATION OF THE PORTUGUESE TREATY.

Another important event affecting more especially the Salt Department, was the termination of the Treaty with Portugal, on the expiration of the period of twelve years for which it was made. The results of the working of the Treaty as a financial measure were unsatisfactory, and efforts made to obtain its renewal in a shape less unfavourable to the British Government having failed, it was finally allowed to lapse.

TRANSFER OF THE KARJAT TALUKA.

The transfer of the Karjat taluka from the Thana to the Kolaba District, increased the area and population of the latter and of the Southern Division by 359 square miles and 85,288 persons, and effected a corresponding decrease in the Thana District and the Northern Division.

JATH.

In consequence of the general mismanagement of the State of Jath, and the breach of the conditions on which the late Chief was restored to power in 1885, Government thought it necessary to take over again the management of the State. The Political Agent, Bijapur, accordingly assumed charge of the Sate on 28th September 1891, while the formal transfer of control over Jath and its dependency, Daphlapur, to the Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, was effected on 1st November 1891.

OTHER EVENTS.

The town of Broach was visited by a calamitous downpour of cyclonic rain at the end of July 1891. Within twenty-four hours 23 inches of rain fell, and caused considerable damage to property and some loss of life. On March 31st, 1892, his Excellency the Viceroy opened the Tansa water works: this as well as the completion of the Jubilee water works in Kathiawar and other events of importance or interest are referred to under the headings to which they properly belong.

NATIVE STATES.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilization. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are briefly noticed below, and shown more in detail in the body of the report. The influence of example and the adoption of methods and systems which have worked beneficially in British territory are observable in nearly all the States, of whatever size or importance, the most notable exception being the State of Khairpur, whose Chief, now grown old and infirm, nevertheless adheres to all the traditions of ancient times.

The history of the year has been, as usual, with the solitary exception of Jath, an uneventful record of continued progress and prosperity, in spite of the scarcity which affected several States; while Cambay was recovering from the chaotic condition to which maladministration had brought it, with unexampled rapidity.

The report deals separately with each of the Native States, and then with the various departments under the Bombay Government whose work is reviewed in their own administration reports.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, has been ordered to send a Medical Officer to examine and report on the water-supply at and near the village of Wadu, on the Bheema.

THE head-quarters and five troops of the 6th Bombay Cavalry will be moved from Quetta to Sibi for the winter months. The climate at the latter place is milder, and prices will be cheaper.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. S. ANDERSON, C. B., Commanding Mhow District, has inspected the Malwa Bhil Corps at Sirdarpore. During his absence the command of the station of Mhow devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, Commanding the 7th Hussars.

THE Major-General commanding the Poona District will inspect the 25th Bombay Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Tandy, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd December. Detailed instructions for the inspection will be issued by the Staff Office.

A QUARTER-OF-A-MILLION rounds of Martini Henry smokeless blank ammunition will shortly be received in the Bombay Arsenal from England. It is expected that most of this will be used for experimental purposes at the forthcoming camp-of-instruction at Poona.

THE services of Lieutenant H. N. Roome, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers (Beluch Horse), having been placed at the disposal of, and accepted by, the Government of India, has been appointed to the Burma Military Police, and directed to join forthwith.

THE Serapis is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 22nd instant, with drafts for various corps. The draft of 2 officers, 174 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 women and 12 children for the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will be sent to Poona, and will remain at the Rest Camp until required to be sent to the camp-of-exercise, where it will join the head-quarters of the battalion.

THE station hospitals at Kirkee and Poona will form the base hospitals for British Troops of the Southern Force. The station hospital, Ahmednagar, for British troops of the Northern Force. The 8th Bombay Infantry hospital at Ahmednagar will be the base hospital for Native troops of the Northern Force until Sirur is passed, when the sick can be sent to Poona and Kirkee if more convenient. The base hospitals of the Southern Force will be the Native regimental hospitals in Poona and Kirkee. And the Sappers and Miners hospital at Kirkee for Native troops who have no regimental hospital. About 10,000 men will be in the field altogether, and they will bivouac several consecutive nights under circumstances resembling the conditions of actual warfare.

SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL BARROW, Medical Staff, will be the Principal Medical Officer of the Northern Force, the two field hospitals will accompany the Force, leaving Ahmednagar on the 6th January. The Transport portion of the medical arrangements are as under:—

The field hospitals at the front will have to be regularly emptied into the stationary hospital at Kondapuri for the Southern Force and thence into the base hospitals at Poona and Kirkee. The Northern Force field hospital, until Sirur is passed, will have to be emptied into Ahmednagar. Any mule tongas available will be attached to the Royal Horse Artillery and Field Artillery. Should the transport available, dandies, tongas and ambulances which will go to the front with each Force be insufficient for the purpose, country carts will have to be hired, but serious cases will not be sent in these carts when the troops are in Standing Camp near Poona from the 14th to the 28th January. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow will be the Principal Medical Officer to the whole Force.

THE medical arrangements for the forthcoming camp-of-instruction, to be held between Poona and Ahmednagar, are as follows:—The field hospitals for the Southern Force will be under the medical charge of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Quill, Medical Staff, one hospital for British troops and one for the Native troops. Each will be divided into two sections, numbered No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 field hospital for both British and Native troops will accompany the Force leaving Poona on the 5th January, and will halt at Kondapuri. A portion of each of field hospital with bearer companies will advance with the Force on January, the 9th, and remain in close proximity to the troops during the manœuvres. No. 2 field hospital for Native troops and No. 2 for British troops will march from Poona on the 9th January, and will halt at the Bheema River. A portion of each of these field hospitals, with bearer companies, will advance with the troops to Kondapuri, and will remain in close proximity to the Southern Force in the subsequent manœuvres. The hospital left at Kondapuri will remain as a stationary field hospital until the Force returns. The hospital on the Bheema River will remain as a hospital on the lines of communication for the same period. The two hospitals on the return of the Force rejoin and form a hospital for British troops and a hospital for Native troops. For the Northern Force the above arrangements will be carried out except that the hospitals will not be divided. There will be one hospital for Native troops and one hospital for British troops. The Cavalry hospital at Sirur can be used and will be placed at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, when he arrives at Sirur.

POONA POLO GROUND.

THE work of improving the Poona polo ground has been taken in hand. The general complaint was that this ground was one of the hardest and worst grounds in India, but now it will be one of the very best in the country. About Rs. 2,000 will be expended. The plans for the work were drawn up by Major Duperior, R. E., and were approved some little time ago. A good portion of the ground has now been well dug-up and is being levelled, softened, and generally made a great deal better than it was. It is satisfactory to know that the required funds to complete the work have been got in. His Excellency Lord Harris has contributed Rs. 250, while his Excellency Sir George Greaves has given a donation of Rs. 500. Major-General Blundell gave Rs. 100, and the Poona Gymkhana Committee allotted Rs. 500 towards the work. Other contributions have been raised among the staff. The following Regiments also gave subscriptions—the Lancashire Fusiliers, the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the 7th Hussars, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the Gloucester Regiment.

SOME interesting details about life at the Court of Napoleon I are to be found in a new work called "L'Empire," by M. Henry Bouchot, who has had access to official documents hitherto unpublished. One thing comes out prominently, and that is the lavish manner in which Napoleon spent the money of the poor taxpayers, already overburdened almost beyond endurance, to keep up an immense army for foreign adventures. It was his aim to create a Court which should rival in splendour those of his predecessors, but there was one great obstacle to this, and that was the fact that there were very few rich people in France, the Revolution having ruined all the old nobility. Napoleon therefore set about manufacturing plutocrats out of his officers, many of whom were promoted from the ranks, and woe betide them if they did not spend at least a considerable proportion of there newly-acquired wealth in ostentatious luxury. Junot, whose father was an innkeeper received at ordinary times 263,000 francs a year salary, without reckoning an annuity from the Privy Purse of 30,000 francs or other "pickings," such as his pay as a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. While at Lisbon his pay was increased to 600,000 francs a year plus 1,200 cruzados a month for the expenses of his table. Arrighi, Duke of Padua, had 288,000 francs a year and a splendid mansion in the Rue du Mont Blanc; Berthier, 1,254,945 francs in addition to the sovereign principality of Neuchatel; Bessieres, 263,122; Cambaceres, 450,000; Caulaincourt, 300,882; Davout, 910,848; and so on. In nearly all these cases there were other gains, including stealings from Royal places abroad.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL STRACHEY warned the Monetary Conference that the Government of India, pending the reassembly of the delegates, would exercise absolute freedom in dealing with the Indian currency.

THE Flag-ship, with Admiral Kennedy on board, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday night.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State, sanctioning the proposals of the Government of India for giving effect to the Indian Councils Act, is expected shortly. The resolution embodying the new scheme for the expansion of the provincial legislative bodies will then be made public.

THE Lee-Metford rifle is now being practised with at various rifle ranges throughout India by British troops. The percentage of breakdowns, owing to the springs connected with locks of the weapon being brittle, is in some cases rather large; but on the other hand the shooting made is excellent.

THE frontier rumour that the Afghans were massing in considerable numbers to assert the Amir's right to occupy the village of Bulandkhel, near the entrance to the Kurram Valley, has not been confirmed. His Highness's agent has only a small body of levies with him.

THE proposals for converting the two Bhil corps in Rajputana into military police battalions have been shelved, as it has been found that little or no economy will result therefrom.

As a result of the cyclonic weather that recently prevailed in the Northern Districts of the Madras Presidency, most of the temporary abodes run up hastily for the Engineering Staff of the East Coast Railway have been rendered uninhabitable. The matter having been brought to the notice of Rajah Gajapati Rao, that gentleman has, with his usual liberality, placed his fine pucca-built house at Marripalam, Vizagapatam District, at the disposal of Government free of rent up to August of next year for the housing of the Engineers of the East Coast Railway who may be working in that part. The Government has accepted the generous offer of the Rajah.

THE current land revenue demand in Assam rose last year from Rs. 41,27,328 to Rs. 42,14,067. This is an increase of Rs. 86,739, or 2·10 per cent. as compared with 2·37 per cent. in the previous year. In Cachar the increase was only nominal; the principal gain occurring in Sibsagar, which showed an increment of nearly Rs. 40,000 chiefly under the head of periodic cases. Several tahsils in Gauhati show a steadily diminishing revenue, due to the ravages of kala azar. Increased cultivation by extra garden coolies and Assamese ryots explains a small gain in the revenue from Darrang.

CONCERNING the rising among the Kachins a Rangoon correspondent telegraphs:—It looks as if the Kachins intended giving serious trouble, and the operations on the Bhamo frontier would not be the walk-over that was expected. Two press notes have been issued by the Secretariat to-day, which run as follows:—Mr. Hertz, Civil Officer, with the North-Eastern Column, reports on the 12th that serious opposition has been met with at Nhrangpun between Kazu and Sima. The enemy's stockades were taken. Our loss was two killed and one mortally wounded. Lieutenant Dent, Yorkshire Regiment, who was acting as intelligence officer, also was dangerously wounded. The enemy's loss was six. Fighting is still going on. The North Thienne Sawbwa reports that his capital has been attacked and burnt by the Kachins in force. The Assistant Superintendent is leaving Lashio, with 50 men, to restore order.

SPECULATION is rife as to the composition of Sir George White's staff on his assuming the command-in-chief in India. Nothing whatever is yet known on the subject. Colonel Nicholson, however, will not remain on as Military Secretary, as he will accompany Lord Roberts to England. His successor may possibly be an officer from the 92nd Highlanders, Sir George White's old regiment.

So serious have the landslips been lately on the Mud Gorge section of the Hurnai railway that a Committee has been ordered to assemble to consider whether an entirely new alignment is necessary. The Committee includes Messrs. Horace and J. R. Bell, Ramsay and Hodson. Many lakhs of rupees have been spent on the maintenance of the line through Mud Gorge, and experts consider it almost impossible to secure it against slips for years to come. Hereafter, when the Mushkaf Valley railway is completed, the question may arise whether the Hurnai route should not be abandoned altogether. The report of the Committee may perhaps render this course unnecessary.

IF the County Council were not an economical body, disinclined to emulate the City and its Companies in the matter of turtle, a chance now offers, the *Daily Telegraph* writes, of beating even in calipash and calipee all its rivals, and showing itself a worthy head of Greater London. There is in Mauritius a turtle of Brobdingnagian proportions awaiting its fate. It weighs 340lb., measures 8ft. across the back, and when on its legs is 2ft. high. What the age of the reptile is nobody of the present generation can compute, for when the island passed from the French into the possession of the English in 1810, it was even then a goodly-sized turtle, and was provided with quarters in the Artilley Barracks. Experts declare that the veteran must be about two centuries old. Soup made of such flesh would of itself give a flavour of antiquity even to a brand new institution or society.

WITH regard to the second morganatic marriage of Duke Louis of Bavaria, these particulars among others are published in the "Frankfurter Zeitung." The Duke has an income as a General of cavalry, and also receives an allowance from his sister the Empress of Austria. The ballet girl whom he has married is one of two sisters named Barth. Their father was a mechanic at Munich, who, after a quarrel with his foreman, suddenly vanished about fourteen years ago. The two girls were sent to an orphanage, and then about seven years ago to the ballet school of the Munich opera. The mother at first supported herself and her daughters by embroidery, but for the last two years the girls had received a small salary. They were always considered good and steady girls. Antonie, now the wife of the Duke, is twenty years of age, a slim, pale, and evidently delicate brunette, of a quiet temperament, while her younger sister has a fresh complexion, and is lively and merry. About a fortnight ago they both asked for their dismissal from the theatre, which was granted them. Duke Louis, who has a ducal palace on the Gasting, leads a comparatively simple life. On account of his first marriage there existed an estrangement between him and the Court. The Civil marriage with Miss Barth was not performed by a high State official, but by a subordinate. The young wife has received from the Prince Regent the "Von" title, with the new name of "Bartolf."

FROM a curious report on Chinese wills, prepared by Mr. Watters, the Acting Consul-General at Canton, it appears that though the Chinese Statute Book contains no reference to wills, the Courts recognise them, and do not even require them to be in writing. If, however, they are mere oral declarations they must be made in the presence of witnesses, whereas written wills need not have witnesses at all. As a matter of fact, the testator generally writes out his will privately, and then entrusts it to his wife, or hides it away in some safe place. In theory, a man in China may dispose of his property as he pleases, but this is based on the assumption that he will not do anything contrary to the dictates of reason and natural affection. Thus, a man may will away his property from his sons, but the Court may set the will aside unless sufficient reason is shown. The most common reason given is unfilial conduct. Chinese wills do not, it appears, know anything of executors or administrators. The legal representative, with the assistance of senior relatives and the elders of the district, carries out the provisions of the will. In the interpretation of a will and in the carrying out of its arrangements, when there is any doubt or difficulty, it is the uniform custom to consult with the elders of the place. The final appeal, however, is to the Hsein or other local authority.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

IN our mail news yesterday we published condensed reports only of the proceedings of the Monetary Conference at Brussels. The mail, however, brings detailed accounts, and from these we reproduce below the terms of the proposals of the American delegates and Mr. de Rothschild:—

THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

On the 28th ult. Senator Allison, president of the American delegation, in the name of the United States Government, submitted the following statement and programme, of which a copy, printed in English and French in parallel columns, was handed to each member of the Conference as he entered the room at the Palais des Academies, where the meetings are held:—

"It is generally admitted that the very large depreciation in silver as compared with gold during the last twenty years, and the frequent and violent fluctuations in the gold price of silver incident thereto, have been injurious to the commercial and other economic interests of all civilised countries, and have caused and are causing serious evils and inconveniences to trade, the full extent of which cannot yet be measured. It is the opinion of the people of the United States, with singular unanimity, that the establishment of some fixity of value between gold and silver, and the full use of silver as a coin metal, upon a ratio to gold to be fixed by an agreement between the great commercial nations of the world, would very greatly promote the prosperity of all classes of people. They are not unaware, however, of the fact that public opinion in some of the other countries whose co-operation in a successful movement for such an agreement is most desirable may not fully accord with the views entertained in the United States as to the practicability of such an agreement. They believe, however, that a sentiment for a larger use of silver as a money metal has been steadily growing throughout the world, and that the time is propitious for holding an international conference to consider the subject. The Government of the United States, while frankly disclosing its own views as to the proper remedy to be applied, did not wish to impose any conditions that would embarrass any Government that might be willing to confer upon the most advantageous relation of silver to the coinage of the world. For these reasons the Government of the United States proposed a convention of the Powers, for the purpose of conferring as to what measures, if any, can be taken to increase the use of silver as money. In conformity with the general purpose of this Conference, the delegates of the united States offer the following resolution: 'That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that some measures should be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency systems of the nations.'

"In presenting, as requested, a further programme to be laid before the Conference, the delegates of the United States consider it to be due to other nations here represented that the opportunity should be afforded them to consider plans for the enlarged use of silver as money, other than the one favoured by the United States. It is our desire and expectation that the Powers represented at this Conference, or some of their delegates, should submit proposals looking to this end, and we desire that these proposals should have precedence in the discussion. In addition to any plans of the kind which may be presented, we submit for discussion the following, which have been suggested by recognised authorities. At the same time, we submit the general plan of international bi-metallism which is favoured by the United States:—" (1) The plan of M. Moritz Levy, proposed to the Monetary Conference of 1881; (2) the plan of the late distinguished A. Soetbeer; and, lastly, we present the plan favoured by ourselves as the delegates of the United States of America, namely:—1st. That the re-establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver, and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power, would be productive of important benefits to the world; 2nd. That these ends can be accomplished by removing the legal restrictions which now exist on the coinage of silver into full legal tender money, and restoring by international agreement the parity of value between the metals which existed prior to 1873, at such a ratio as may be decided upon by this Conference. 3rd. That the essential provisions of such an international arrangement should be (*a*) unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power; (*b*) fixing the ratio in coinage between the two metals; (*c*) establishing a uniform charge, if any, to the public for the manufacture of gold and silver coins."

In explaining to the Conference the position of himself and his colleagues, Mr. Allison said that, while they came there representing the Government of the United States and favouring a bi-metallic plan, they were willing to have discussed also any other plans calculated to promote an increase in the value of silver bullion, and they were ready to enter into a discussion of such plans with a view to an international agreement. Among the people of the United States there existed a singular unanimity in favour of the free mintage of silver. Under such an international agreement it was in the interests of the United States, and the other nations of the world, to secure a stable standard of value. With regard to the circumstances of America being a silver-producing country, he mentioned that, while the products of agriculture, of manufactures, and of forests represented a total annual value of $13,000,000,000, the the silver products amounted to only $50,000,000. The foreign commerce of the United States, moreover, was constantly increasing, and was larger last year than at any previous period in the history of the country. It was, therefore, he submitted, in their interest, in common with all other nations, to promote stable exchanges and stable values. He understood that other proposals for the solution of the monetary difficulty were to be submitted, and he urged that these should be considered first, the American plan being postponed to a later stage of the proceedings.

M. Tirard, president of the French delegation, said that he thought the method of procedure proposed by the American delegates a somewhat peculiar one. It was the Government of the United States which had convened this Conference, and it was naturally to the delegates of the United States that they looked for a programme and proposals. The statement that the American delegates now submitted had only been placed in the hands of the representatives of other nationalities on their entering the Councils Chamber this afternoon, and there had, therefore, been no opportunity to consider it in all its bearings. While making these observations, however, on the question of procedure, he wished to say that he himself and his colleagues had come to the Conference with an earnest desire to give the most careful consideration to every proposal tending to rehabilitate silver. They were conscious of the great injury resulting to the commerce of the world by the depreciation of that metal, and would heartily co-operate with the other sections of the Conference to find a satisfactory solution of this serious problem.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, on behalf of the British delegates, said that they gave in their adhesion to the resolution proposed by the American delegates that it was desirable to find some measure for increasing the use of silver in the currency of the different nations. This was really the basis on which the Conference met. The principle enunciated had been set forth in the invitation addressed by the United States to the Governments of other nations to meet at Brussels in order to consider the question, and their presence here implied the acceptance of that principle.

In the course of further discussion, the German and Austrian delegates intimated that they had been instructed by their respective Governments to say that they could not agree to any modification of their existing monetary legislation.

The French, Dutch, Spanish, and Mexican delegates stated that they were ready to vote for the American resolution in favour of the more extended use of silver; but the representatives of Russia, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, and Greece declared that their instructions did not permit them to give any vote on the subject. They therefore reserved their opinions.

It was ultimately resolved to adjourn the discussion on the American proposals to a later stage, in accordance with Mr. Allison's request.

MR. DE ROTHSCHILD'S PROPOSALS.

On the 27th ult. the principal business of the sitting was the consideration of the scheme which had been prepared by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, and a copy of which had been communicated privately to the members of the Conference in the course of the forenoon. It extended to eleven pages of matter, and, as in the case of the American programme, a French translation was printed side by side in parallel columns. The document began by recalling the fact that in the latter part of 1886 the Governor of the Bank of England, in view of the meeting of a Commission about to be held, was anxious to have the individual opinion of every member of the Court, as there was some doubt expressed at the time as to whether the majority of the directors were in favour of bi-metallism or not. Mr. de Rothschild at that time expressed his opinion on the subject in a letter which was subsequently printed in the report of the Royal Commission of 1886. After quoting this letter in extenso, the document proceeds:

If I refer to this circumstance, it is for two reasons—In the first place, to remind you that the question which has brought us together here is one which was seriously discussed not very long ago; and, secondly, because I felt very strongly on the subject then, and have no reason whatsoever to regret in any shape, or to modify in the slightest degree, the views which I ventured to express at the time. In fact, gentlemen quite the contrary. I felt then that a gold standard for England was the only possible one, and if we consider that the whole of her commerce and a great part of that of other countries is carried on by bills of exchange on London, which are naturally payable in gold, I think it must be admitted that the world in general transacts its business on a gold basis, and that in reality such a thing as a double standard, except in a very modified form, does not exist, even in those countries who profess to pay in either of the two metals. It is now proposed to resort to a great extent to the old state of things which existed until 1873, namely, to open all or part of the mints of Europe to the free coinage of silver, and to discuss a ratio to be fixed. Well, gentlemen, have the bi-metallists for a single moment thought what the result would be if such a measure were introduced? Why, clearly, from that very moment a Bank of England note would cease to represent sovereigns, and would be payable in a depreciated currency, because the Bank of England could never pay its notes in gold, and at the same time the purchasers of an unlimited amount of silver, for within a very short period the 25 millions of gold which the Bank now holds in its vaults would, in my opinion, have disappeared, and have become replaced by silver. In the final adjustment of international balances I cannot help thinking, whatever arrangement might be made on the principles of bi-metallism, and whatever ratio might be established, gold, and gold alone, will always be chosen as the favourite, if not the only possible medium of settling a large debt or of making a large remittance. For some cause or other we, that is to say, our firm, have on several occasions been obliged to send a million sterling in sovereigns or in bar gold abroad, which million, when packed up amounts to a weight of about 10 tons. Even, if desirable, would it be feasible and practical supposing a ratio of 20 to 1 were established, to send 200 tons of metal at one and the same time? It seems to me that the operation would be impossible, and the sender would therefore naturally elect, or rather be compelled, to send gold even if it had to be bought at a premium. The causes of the fall in silver, gentlemen, are so well known to all of you that I feel I should not be justified in taking up your time by recapitulating the same, but, in addition to the action taken by German in 1873, when she demonetised her silver, the action of three of the great European Powers and several of the minor Powers has materially tended to further accentuate the downfall in the price and value of that metal. Italy some years ago brought large amounts of gold, and whilst it is doubtful how much still remains there, the Russian Government have amassed some very large amounts of the metal, and the Austrian Government, who have recently introduced laws in connection with their currency, have also commenced making their purchases. I think, gentlemen, that this is a conclusive proof of the appreciation on the part of all the great countries of Europe of the single standard, or at least of the advantage of a gold standard. We are then asked suddenly to go back to what took place before 1873, and to forget the enormous progress which civilization has made in facilitating the financial operations of the world. England, no doubt, owes a great part of her enormous wealth to the confidence which her monetary system has inspired both at home and abroad. The confidence is based on the fact that our bank-note represents sovereigns, and that a bill drawn upon England from any part of the world will, at maturity, be payable in the same metal. As regards the internal resources of the country I think that it is prefectly clear that we have ample bullion and ample notes to carry on the enormous transactions of the day; in fact, so perfect is the system of the bankers' clearing house and so great are the facilities afforded by all the large joint stock banks and private bankers to their customers, that neither bullion nor notes are required to any very great extent, and if we consider the hundreds of millions sterling on deposit and that the weekly accounts of the Bankers' Clearing House show average transactions of over 100,000,000l., I think we may fairly say that our banking system is as near perfection as possible, although the word perfection is a great one to apply to anything or anyone. Under this condition of things the commerce and the trade of the country have flourished, and it would be a dangerous and possibly a suicidal experiment to try and introduce any innovation into our system of currency. Advocates of bi-metallism maintain that the fall in the price of silver has brought about a corresponding fall in the prices of various commodities. This may or may not be the case, but, supposing the former hypothesis to be correct, I am not prepared to say that it would be a misfortune for England or the world in general, nor do I share the opinion of certain distinguished exponents of that theory, who deplore the fact of the Indian exporter being able to send wheat remuneratively to England, thus interfering seriously with the interests of the British farmer; but I hold that wheat at thirty shillings a quarter, instead of forty-five shillings, is rather a blessing than otherwise. But, gentlemen, the question as to whether the fall in silver is really the cause of the fall in the value of certain commodities is a very big one, and I should not be justified in taking up your time by dwelling much long on the subject; but I think the fall in the prices of commodities is due to over-production, owing in great part to the development of new regions in all parts of the world, and to the increased facilities of communication which have enabled these products to be placed at low prices in the European markets. Apart from other considerations it seems to me impossible to come to a universal arrangement in respect to a general currency question, as no two countries are alike as regards their individual wealth, resources, and expenditure. We have large payments to make ourselves, and large payments to receive from others. We must be perfectly satisfied in our own minds that obligations to us will be equally faithfully fulfilled, and to admit the principle of a theory which would cast any doubt on the subject, since it would leave the debtor the option of paying in whichever currency suited him best, would, in my opinion, render it impossible for the trade of the world to be carried on on a sound and stable basis.

But, gentlemen, although I venture to hope I have conclusively shown that bi-metallism for England is an absolute impossibility, still the question arises whether it is not possible to extend the use of silver generally, and thereby stop a further fall, the disastrous consequences of which no one can foresee. I therefore take the liberty of respectfully submitting a proposal for your kind consideration. It would be presumptuous on my part to imagine that I could suggest an absolute and lasting remedy, but I think a palliative might be found in the following form:—The American Government are purchasers of silver to the extent of 54 millions of ounces yearly, and I would suggest that on condition that these purchases were continued the different European Powers should combine to make yearly purchases, say to the extent of about 5,000,000l. sterling annually, which purchases to be continued over a period of five years, at a price not exceeding 43 pence per ounce (standard), but if silver should rise above that price, the purchases for the time being to be immediately suspended; the details of such a scheme to form the subject of an international agreement to be discussed by representatives of the different Powers. It is for you, gentlemen, if you should approve of my plan, to supplement it in any way which you may think fit and proper before submitting it to the examination of your respective Governments, and should the expression on the part of the Conference be unanimous, I cannot help thinking that it will have great weight and influence in the ultimate decision respecting this important question. I think that an arrangement of this sort might give general satisfaction, and I venture to hope and believe that our American friends would find it acceptable. I can see no objection either to silver being made a legal tender in England up to 5l. instead of 2l., as it is at present. It seems to me that the European Powers, holding as they do large amounts of coined and uncoined silver, cannot be indifferent to the market price of that metal, and as to England we have no right to look at one side of the question only and to ignore the complaints of a powerful minority. As regards India, I believe the proposal would be very well received. The bulk of the population would recognise that no material alteration, if any, had been suggested, whilst the merchants and bankers would know that the exchanges had been a stability which could not be disturbed for a period of five years; for, if I am not misinformed, it is the instability in the exchange which is the principal factor in the complaints from India, rather than the depreciation in the value of the rupee itself. In addition, the gold market would be relieved, in so far as no appeal would probably be made to it except from Europe for some time to come, and, as South Africa is increasing her output of gold yearly, an arrangement such as I have suggested would enable Russia and Austria to complete their purchases without unduly interfering with the money market in general. Gentlemen, I need hardly remind you that the stock of silver in the world is estimated at some thousands of millions, and if this Conference were to break up without arriving at any definite result, there would be a depreciation in the value of that commodity which it would be frightful to contemplate, and out of which a monetary panic would ensue, the far-spreading effects of which it would be impossible to foretell. If I have alluded to India it is because it is that country which, from its enormous size and population, is able yearly to find use for a very large amount of silver, not only for currency, but likewise for ornamental and other purposes; and, if suddenly, from some cause or other, a demand from that quarter should cease, or through some specific legislation the actual value of the silver rupee should materially decline, I have no hesitation in saying that I for one should very much indeed regret such an issue, which would not only affect the value of the savings of hundreds of millions in India, but which would also materially affect the value of a commodity which, although it has at the present moment materially depreciated, still represents a gigantic sum. I therefore sincerely hope, gentlemen, that the humble plan I have ventured to lay before you will be found worthy of your consideration, and I need not say I hope ultimate approval. It may be urged that it is expecting certain sacrifices on the part of other countries not so immediately interested as England and India. I cannot help thinking, however, that what is right and best for the world in general must eventually prove to be the best for individual interest.

The paper was held as read. M. Reffalovitch, the Russian delegate, moved that Mr. de Rothschild's proposal should be referred to a committee, with instructions to consider it in connection with the Soetbeer and Levi schemes, and report to the Conference if possible on Friday next. He was of opinion that all the members of the committee should be pledged to secrecy (Applause). They should also, he thought, in their report set forth the views of the minority as well as those of the majority, and should explain all the advantages of and objections to the plan. The motion was seconded by M. Van den Berg, one of the Dutch delegates, and was agreed to unanimously on the lines suggested by the mover.

A short adjournment was then made for the purpose of enabling the committee to be nominated. The following list, after consultation among the leading delegates of the various nationalities, was drawn up:—Sir Charles Fremantle, Great Britain; Sir Guilford Molesworth, India; M. de Tietgen, Denmark; Mr. H. W. Cannon, America; M. de Foville, France; Signor Simonelli, Italy; M. Cromer Frey, Switzerland; Senor Osma, Spain; M. Forsell, Sweden; M. Raffalovitch, Russia; M. Sainstelette, Belgium; and M. Van den Berg, Holland

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ELECTRIC heating is yet in its infancy, but it is safe to predict that it will thrive and grow with a rapidity which will surprise its most sanguine well-wishers. In heating a home, can anything be more perfect than to have only to turn a switch and let the current do the rest? No fires to attend to, no chimneys to smoke, no dust blown about the room, the only visible sign being the heater, which if placed in the room would be neat and ornamental, or if placed beneath a register would be out of sight, the only exertion required being to turn a switch on or off as desired. While this alone is a feature which will commend the invisible current to the house-wife, there is yet another which in her eyes is more important—its use in cooking. In order to secure the best results, each cooking utensil is constructed with the resistance or heating coil as a part of it; thus each is its own stove, so to speak, and may be placed at any convenient point where connection with the current can be had. All manner of cooking appliances, from the all-important coffee-pot down through the list of pots, skillets, and broilers to the oven, are thus arranged, and once the connection is made and the current turned on, the operation of cooking proceeds without interruption. In the evening food could be placed in the proper utensils, these connected with the house wires, and by a proper arrangement the latter could be led to the bedroom. Then in the morning the mere turning of a switch would be sufficient to start the breakfast to cooking. This sounds like a tale from the Arabian Nights rather than an existing fact, but it is a fact. As to the cost of heating or cooking by means of this agent, it is stated that the ordinary cooking utensil requires the same amount of current as a sixteen candle-power lamp. The oven consumes three times this amount, and a fair-sized house-heater about five times as much. Taking the cost of one lamp at eighty cents per month, which represents about the average price, then each utensil, if used in cooking three meals a day, or ninety per month, would cost nine-tenths of a cent per meal. Assuming four cooking utensils and the oven to be required for each meal, the cost per meal for heat would be six and three-tenths cents, or for ninety meals 6·57 dols. per month. For house-heating the average cost per heater per day would be about four and one-half cents, or 1·35 dols. per month, or, presuming that four heaters are in use, the total fuel bill, including that required for cooking purposes, would be about 12·00 dols. per month. As against this cost must be considered the average coal bill, the repairs and the inconveniences attending the use of coal.

The futility of attempting to prevent visitors taking sketches or pictures of objects shown at an exhibition is known to those versed in the art; but in the United States they have devices of many kinds, which promise to elude the vigilance of the most lynx-eyed gardians. A lady can carry a photographing apparatus in her brooch or in a muff, and one of the latest devices is a walking-stick camera, with which several "snap-shots" can be taken, the plates and lens being located in the head. A film will be used instead of plates; but plates could be employed if necessary. In the special case noted a sensitised celluloid strip is preferred. The shutter can be made to open quickly or slowly, and any desired length of exposure can be given by pressing a little button under the head of the walking-stick.

A bill for powers to construct an electric railway from Brighton to Rottingdean will be introduced into Parliament next session. This railway, which will be nearly four miles in length, will commence near Paston Place, Brighton, and proceed along the beach and foreshore "between high and low water-mark at a distance of about 100 yards from the cliff," to Rottingdean. From the termination of the railway a jetty is proposed to be constructed for a distance of 200 feet into the sea. The railway will be constructed on an extraordinary gauge of 24 feet, and provision will be made for the construction of the platforms at such an elevation as to be safe from interruption by the sea.

The Pfister process for preserving wood is coming largely into use in Austria, and is meeting with much success. In this process a solution of zinc chloride of specific gravity 1·01 is forced into the thick end of the log by a force pump, an iron disk of suitable diameter and provided with a cutting limb being forced into the end of the log and clamped. Three or four minutes suffices for the preliminary work on each log. After maintaining a pressure of two or three atmospheres at the thick end of the log for several minutes the exuding of the sap at the opposite end begins, and finally a weak solution of zinc chloride passes through, indicating the completion of the operation.

A blacksmith of Quebec, Ferdinand Allard, claims to have rediscovered the "lost art" of hardening copper, which was known to the builders of the Egyptian Pyramids. A telegram from Quebec states that axes and other edged tools made of hardened copper have been exhibited by him, which "in edge and temper rival the best steel of the present day." Allard prepared a sheet of his hardened copper, 1/2 of a line in thickness, and had it tested at the Government rifle ranges near Quebec. At the first shot, fired from forty yards' distance, the bullet was shivered into a thousand fragments. On the second, the missile, striking the copper more fairly, was completely flattened, but remained imbedded in the plate, which it merely dented lightly without cracking it in any way. This is claimed by experts to be vastly superior to anything the best steel could do under like circumstances, and the matter is to be brought under the immediate notice of the British admiralty. The leading military authorities at Quebec express the conviction that, if on further trials in the English dockyards the discovery maintains the same superiority, most important results must follow and existing systems be completely revolutionized.

Prof. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, has discovered a fifth satellite of th planet Jupiter. He calculates the distance of the satellite to be 112,900 mile from Jupiter's centre, or 69,000 miles from Jupiter's surface; the period of the satellite he gives as very nearly 12 hours. It is reported as of the thirteenth magnitude, i. e., it appears as bright as a thirteenth magnitude star would appear at the same apparent distance from Jupiter's disk.

The ventilation of the Royal Courts of Justice affords a perennial subject of comment from the judicial bench and in the press, but if Mr. Justice Day is correctly reported to have said a few days since that "the pumping engine was out of order, and could only pump the stale air used a couple of days ago," it may be hoped that he was dealing with a very exceptional state of things. The perverse ingenuity which could design plant for the storing up and preservation of stale air strikes us as being a nuisance so uncommon that it need not be seriously complained of; but even so we have a keen sympathy with the unfortunate people who are condemned to spend the day in one of the Courts at the Strand whilst the ventilating machinery is out of order. Whatever may be thought of some explanations of the phenomena which under these conditions obtain currency, the phenomena themselves are distressing in the extreme and in no mean degree unwholesome.

A brand of varnish which is winning favour in Victoria; writes an Australian paper, is Wilkinson, Heyward, and Clark's. It is, however, no new thing for these varnishes to be highly esteemed; they have long been that wherever they have been used. They are used by leading coachmakers in England and America, and in India they are held in great favour for railway work. Messrs. Wilkinson, Heyward and Clark were awarded the only gold medal for varnishes and colours at the Paris Exposition in 1878. Messrs. S. Wylie and Co., 280 Post-Office Place, Melbourne, are the Australasian agents.

The feeling in favour of the compound locomotive, writes "Iron," seems to be slowly but surely growing. The German Government has recently ordered four engines of this type and of a new design, namely, two four-axled and two five-axled machines, the former to have four cylinders, two at the side and two under the boiler. On the other hand, it is to be noted that at the late International Congress in St. Petersburg, MM. Parent and Concanargeres, of the State and Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railways respectively, said in substance that the advantages claimed for the compound system had not yet been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all engineers. It was true, however, they remarked, that those in favour of compound locomotives were more numerous than those who were opposed to them, and that the number of compound engines in use has augmented in less than three years from about 680 to 1,858. The two-cylinder compound locomotives, they explained in detail, increased in number from 522 to 1,371; the three-cylinder compounds from 99 to 108, and the four-cylinder engines from 59 to 379. These appreciable developments are to be ascribed largely to the higher steam-pressures used. The two-cylinder compound locomotive has met with most favour; but, on the whole, the greatest improvements have been made with the four-cylinder engine. The results of some long-continued tests have practically shown that in countries where coal is cheap the changing of ordinary into compound locomotives, or the building, at the outset, of compound engines is not likely to lead to any advantage. But where fuel is dear, the building of new compound, and the rebuilding of old single, locomotives to work on the compound system, and the adoption of higher steam-pressures are advisable. With the two-cylinder compounds, at least, the French engineers stated in conclusion, it has been found that there is no increase in cost for oil, maintenance, &c., as compared with ordinary engines.

We have already drawn the attention of our readers writes "Iron," to the process of MM. Walrand and Legenisel, which permits of the manufacture of steel suitable for casting the smallest pieces in Bessemer apparatus of very small dimensions. This method has been worked in Paris, at Mons. Legenisel's, for more than twelve months.

NOTICES.

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ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

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Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

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PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. " is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
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STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

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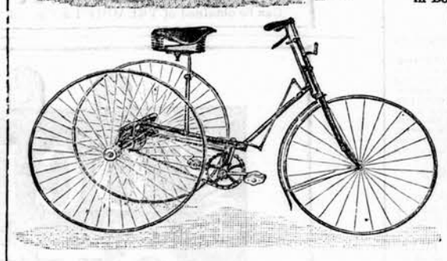

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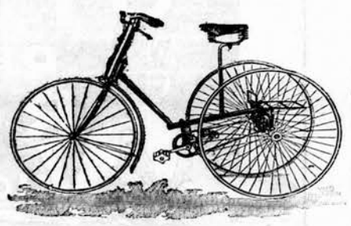

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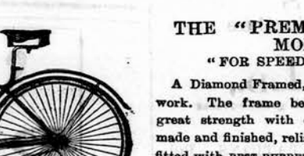
THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY! HERE!  IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

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PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
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